FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on L.A. Parliament Meeting in Guatemala AA 1
Superpower Interference Scored AA 1
[EL GRAFICO 5 Apr]
Meeting With U.S. Proposed [EFE] AA 2

ARGENTINA

Tip O'Neill Denounces Nicaragua to Lawmakers BB 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 2 Apr]
Venezuela's Lusinchi Arrives for Visit BB 2
Meets Alfonsin BB 2

BOLIVIA

Garcia Meza's Trial Suspended; Lawyers Claim Bias CC 1
Gen Lopez Discusses Trial CC 1
IMF Links $57-Million Stand-by Loan to Budget CC 1
Foreign Debt Payments to Banks Not Authorized CC 2
[PRESENCIA 28 Mar]
Perez de Cuellar Ends Visit,, Leaves for U.S. CC 2

CHILE

Junta's Canessa Discusses Political Scene EE 1
[EL MERCURIO 30 Mar]
Aldo Mechino on Electoral Law Impasse EE 8
Government,, PRC Sign Agreement To Issue Visas EE 8

ECUADOR

Foreign Minister Off to Washington,, India GG 1
Visit Previewed GG 1
Central Bank Manager on Effects of Oil Price GG 1

PARAGUAY

Church Issues Statement on Role in Politics HH 1
[HOY 8 Apr]

PERU

Garcia Departs for 2-Day Visit to Uruguay JJ 1
Alva Castro States Conditions for Paying IMF JJ 1
Briefs: Sugar Workers Strike JJ 1

URUGUAY

Sanguinetti Welcomes Peru's Alan Garcia KK 1
Agenda Outlined KK 1

PANAMA

Revolutionary Committees Threaten U.S. Targets NN 1
[ILA PRENSA 100 Apr]
Labor Ministry Announces End of Banana Strike NN 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister Departs for Guatemala Meeting FP 1
Briefs: New Ambassador Expected; Minor Devaluation FP 1

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Minister Comments on Contadora Meeting FP 1
Government To Sign Peace Plan FP 2
General Blandon Reports on Military Operations FP 2

GUATEMALA

Cerezo Rejects Pressure From Private Enterprise FP 3
Foreign Ministers To Plan Esquipulas Meeting FP 4
[PRENSA LIBRE 9 Apr]
Prospects for Summit Viewed FP 5
[RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO 4-10 Apr]
Army Reports Clashes With Rebels in Alta Verapaz FP 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 9 Apr]

HONDURAS

Security Tightened at U.S. Installations FP 6
Congress President on Difficult National Position FP 7
Editorial Praises Azcona's Stance on Nicaragua FP 9
[EL HERALDO 9 Apr]
El Salvador To Negotiate Refugees' Repatriation FP 9
Authorities Prepared To Claim Nicaragua Island FP 10
[ILA TRIBUNA 10 Apr]
Gasoline Stations Authorized To Reopen on Weekends FP 10

NICARAGUA

Daniel Ortega Analyzes National Situation FP 11
Insists on Dialogue With U.S. [ACAN] FP 12
Document Under Study FP 12
Editorial on Why Contadora Document Not Signed FP 13
[BARRICADA 8 Apr]
Ministerial Delegation Departs for Guatemala FP 14
Ortega Thanks Peru's Garcia for Support FP 14
Cuba Guarantees Supplies for Sugar Industry FP 14
Trade Talks Held With Honduran Economy Minister FP 15
Ramirez,, Borge To Meet Uruguayan Legislators FP 15

CUBA

Further Reportage on Reagan Press Conference Q 1
CIA/FBI on Green Beret Training of Contras Q 1
Baptin Marks Child-Care Centers' Anniversary Q 1
Castro Speaks at Pioneers' Group Closing Ceremony Q 2

CARIBBEAN

CNN "Strongly" Denies Terrorist Links With Libya SS 11

DOMINICA

Prime Minister Comments on Libyan Leader SS 11

HAITI

Murphy Receives Treatment for Exhaustion SS 22

JAMAICA

Opposition Denies Receiving Libyan Funds SS 22

ST VINCENT-GRENADINES

Mitchell Says Marcos Not Requesting Asylum SS 33

REPORTAGE ON L.A. PARLIAMENT MEETING IN GUATEMALA

Superpower Intervention Scored

PAU0017555 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 5 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Apr -- The special meeting of the Latin American Parliament yesterday condemned intervention by the superpowers and demanded the withdrawal of all bases and military advisers from Latin America. It also called for an end to the political, logistical, and military support to the guerrillas and terrorist groups, even by Latin American countries. The speeches by delegates centered fundamentally on international support for Guatemala's democratization process and efforts toward its consolidation across the continent, as well as on the need to find a peaceful and Latin American solution to the tensions in Central America.

Brazil expressed its categorical repudiation of "any type of intervention in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries. [quotation marks as published] Likewise, Colombia noted through Joaquin Franco Burgos, vice president of the Chamber of Representatives, that a democracy cannot be regarded as such when a government intervenes in other governments. The South American delegate said that the autonomy of the countries in the area must be fully "fully" and reiterated Colombia's support for the Contadora Group, the Support Group, and the Caribbean Declaration, insisting that the solution for Central America must emerge from a Latin American discussion.

Parliamentarian Franco Burgos called for "no meddling in pluralistic democracies and national reconciliation wherever it is necessary;; no foreign bases and withdrawal of foreign troops and advisers from all Latin America; and elimination of all political, logistical, and military support for guerrillas and terrorist groups." He added: "We are concerned and protest the fact that in some countries there are agencies of terrorist groups which are promoted abroad and, unfortunately, in fraternal Latin American countries as well."

Honduras, which is one of the countries most affected by the conflict in Central America, complained that it is suffering because it is located in the middle of the area and has three borders, two seas, and conflicts on two sides: El Salvador and Nicaragua. Honduras asked for Latin America's solidarity in the role it must sadly play. "We have a 900-km border with Nicaragua that was also used during the struggle against Somoza. We now have 70,000 Salvadoran and Nicaraguan refugees, and no country has told us it will show solidarity by taking a number of these refugees, whom we have to protect, feed, etc.," the Honduran parliamentarian said. He stressed that the conflict arose from the internal opposition in Nicaragua to a revolution that has an ideology alien to the area, and that as a result, internal settlement and dialogue are necessary. If such settlement is not reached inside Nicaragua, an escalation of the crisis is inevitable.

For its part, El Salvador, along with Nicaragua, is contributing the dead to settle the conflicts between the world superpowers, which must be equally condemned, according to Deputy Antonio Guevara. "The day Nicaragua ceases being a sanctuary for terrorists or a training camp of subversion, we will place ourselves on the side of the Nicaraguan people to seek freedom, justice, and an enhancement of values," he added.

Meeting Width U.S.. Proposal

PA0908110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 222144 GMT 88 Appr 886

[[Text]] Mexico City,, 88 Appr ((EFE)) —- The Latin American Parliament today decided to propose the inclusion off the Guatemala declaration,, regarding the contribution off the parliaments to reducing areas off conflict,, to the commission drafting the resolution off the 775th IPU Conference,, which is being held here.. The Guatemala declaration,, promulgated last week by the parliamentarians off 188 Latin American countries,, includes support off the peace-keeping efforts off the Contadora Group,, the demilitarization off Central America,, and the ratification off the self-determination off the peoples..

A member off the Argentine group told EFE that the Latin American legislatures agreed to extend an invitation to the leaders off the U.S. Senate and House off Representatives to hold a joint meeting to discuss the Central American crisis.. In the coming days Peruvian Senator Townsend Ercoma,, secretary general off the Latin American Parliament,, will travel to the United States to convey the Latin American proposal..

Panama offered to host this meeting,, at which the U.S. legislatures,, iff they accept the invitation,, will study how to act jointly with their Latin American colleagues in favor off peace in Central America..

The Parliament also supported the inclusion off the Argentine proposal on the agenda off the next meeting off the IPU,, to be held in Buenos Aires in October..

The Argentine legislatures proposed that the agenda off the coming conference include the topic International Year off Peace,, the parliaments" contribution to the eradication off all political,, financial,, and commercial forms off colonialism..

TIP O'NEIIL DENOUNCES NICARAGUA TO CONGRESSMEN

PY1001150122 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Appr 886 p 11

[[Textt]] (NA-DYN) — Thomas P.. "Tip" O'Neiill,, Speakerr off the Unitted Statess House off Representtattivess,, saiid yestterday thatt Nicaragua iss movving everr ffurtherr ffrom thhe "democrattic stanndards off freee societtiess" and thatt thhe U.S.. Congress may approove aiid ffor thhe contrra terrorristts as a conssequence.. Speakking beffore thhe Lower House Foreiign Rellattions Committtee,, O'Neiill saiid he had nott channged hiis straunch opposittion too aiid ffor thhe contrras and criittiicizedd Presiidentt Ronalld Reagan"s "gunboatt diipllomacy" iin Centrral Americca.. Butt he saiid Reagan"s proposall ffor 1000 miillliion dolllarss iin new ffunds ffor thhe contrras coulld pass iff Nicaragua diid nott change itss domesttic polliticies iin thhe nextt niinetty days.. The House off Representtattivess narrowlly rejjectedd thhe aiid on O'Neiill"s urging,, butt lastt week thhe Senatte votedd iin ffavour off iit,, meaning iitt willl come up ffor anotther vottе iin thhe House latter thiis montth.

"Nicaragua"s invassion off Hondurras,, allthough iitt wasn"t off thhe magniittudе thatt was ffirstt reporttedd,, causedd somе Democratts ((in thhe House)) who were againstt thhe aiid too change theiir viiews,," saiid O'Neiill,, fllankedd by a dozen otther U.S.. congressmen,, both Republliicans and Democratts.. "Presiidentt Ortega madе thhe wrong movе att thhe wrong timе,," saiid O'Neiill,, referrring too Nicaraguan presiidentt Daniell Ortega..

O'Neiill allso nett and diiscussedd thhe Centrral Americcan crriisis with Foreiign Miinisttеr Dantte Caputto.. Thhe speakerr wouldd onlly say thatt theey had heldd a "verry inttensettting" diialloguе and thatt Caputto wouldd attr O'Neiill"s opiniions att thhe Contradora group"s meetting iin Panama thiis weekend.. Allso att Congress,, O'Neiill nett with Vice-Presiidentt Walttor Mondalee,, Radiicall and Reformist senattorss,, and lattеr with hiis Argenttiine counterpartt Juan Carllos Puglliesse.. At nost meettings he was accompanied by U.S.. Ambassadorr Frank Ortiiz..

Lower House Foreiign Rellattions Commiission chairman Federiico Storani ((Radiicall-Buenos Aiires)) saiid O'Neiill was eagerr too hear thhe opiniions off Argenttiine legiislattorss on thhe Centrral Americcan crriisis,, and thatt deputy Ruben Gardozo ((Reformist-Santa Fe)) toldd O'Neiill thatt "on thiis issue,, we alll agree on rejjectting armed interventtiom."

Storani"s counterpartt iin thhe Senatte,, Adolffo Gass ((Radiicall-Buenos Aiires)),, was frrustrattedd iin hiis attteмptss too explaiin too thhe visiitting legiislattorss hiis and Senattor Ricardo Laffferriere ((Radiicall-Entre Rios))"s plan too calll on thhe U.S.. Congress too send 1000 miillliion dolllarss too thhe Contradora group,, instead off too thhe contras.. When Gass beggan explaiining thhe idea,, Ortiiz interrupttedd him by sayying "Dt"s gettting late.. Thhe deputiies are waiitting ffor us."' Ortiiz invviittedd Gass too explaiin thhe plan att thhe evening cocktaiill partty att thhe U.S.. embassy,, too whiich Gass shott backk: "I won"t be abble too because I"m nott invviittedd."'

Meanwhille,, Deputy Augustto Conte ((Christiian Democratt-Cittyy)) congrattullattedd O'Neiill ffor hiis "incisiillliantt and efffectiive defensse off peace iin Centrral America,," addiing thatt O'Neiill has "faiithffullly represenntedd millliions off Latiin Americcans who wantt peace and are opposedd too miilitary interventtiom thatt assaultss thhe Nicaraguan peoplle."'

O'Neiill,, a veteran Democratt ffrom Massachusettts who iis retiiring ffrom polliticss thiis yeer,, and thhe otther U.S.. legiislattorss leave Argenttina today afftеr a meetting with Presiidentt Raul Alffonsiin..

VENEZUELA'S LUSINCHI ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY0922120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2055 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi arrived at the military sector of Jorge Newbery Airport today at 1750 (2050 GMT) on board a Venezuelan Air Force Boeing 737. Lusinchi was welcomed by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and other Argentine officials.

Meets Alfonsin

PY1022226 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Relay from Government House by Susana Serrano]

[Excerpt] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi today held a meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin at 1030. They made the following comments during a ceremony at which they exchanged decorations.

Lusinchi said: Mr President, I feel very honored to bestow upon you the Order of the Liberator Simon Bolivar. We also honor the medal by pinning it on your chest.

Alfonsin replied: Thank you very much, Mr President. You are very kind, and it is an honor to receive this decoration, because the Order of the Liberator Simon Bolivar makes me recall that at the time of your inauguration I had the pleasure of bestowing upon you the Order of Liberator General San Martin. Thus, I hope that these decorations we have exchanged will symbolize the friendship between our peoples and the fruitful task we may jointly develop for the benefit of Latin America.

Lusinchi then thanked the president for his remarks. [Words indistinct] these decorations were, among other things, the Latin American foreign debt and the efforts being made by the Consensus of Cartagena to achieve similar payment terms for the creditor countries.

During their meeting they also discussed the negotiations being conducted by the Contadora Group in Central America, (?negotiations) that failed this week in Panama. On the other hand, let us state that Lusinchi's visit to Argentina has been repeatedly announced since late 1984 in order to sign commercial agreements [words indistinct] totalling Argentine grain for Venezuelan iron, fertilizers, and aluminum. Among the agreements to be signed tomorrow afternoon are, [words indistinct] and petrochemicals.

GARCIA MEZA'S TRIAL SUSPENDED; LAWYERS CLAIM BIAS

PY0911242 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] After only 2 days the trial of former President Luis Garcia Meza was suspended after the plaintiffs' lawyers accused Supreme Court President Justice Guillermo Caballero Saucedo of being biased in favor of the defendant and asked him to disqualify himself from further participation in the trial. The Supreme Court today will answer the plea for disqualification not only of Caballero but also of Justice Hugo Gallindo Decker, who, along with Caballero, was accused of having cooperated with Garcia Meza's de facto regime. The grounds for disqualification stated in the plea were the fact that Justices Caballero and Gallindo were appointed by the accused, thus receiving from him considerable benefits.

Carlos Borth, lawyer of the widow of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the political leader who was killed on 17 July 1980 during the coup d'etat staged by Garcia Meza to overthrow constitutional President Lidia Gueiler Tejada, stated that the president of the Supreme Court must disqualify himself because he has shown bias in favor of the accused. Borth added that Caballero Saucedo has not been allowing questions by the plaintiff's lawyers, has restricted freedom of speech of the lawyers, and has reduced the time allowed for questioning the defendant, thus violating criminal law provisions.

Gen Lopez Discusses Trial

PY1100006 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces will not interfere under any circumstances with the trial of former General Luis Garcia Meza, according to Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Raul Lopez Leyton, who told the press this morning that the protection that the former general is receiving is being granted on instructions from the Interior Ministry.

[Begin Lopez recording] I have already said that the Armed Forces would not interfere with the trial. When the Supreme Court has issued its ruling we will implement the appropriate measures in keeping with military laws and regulations. The protection granted to General Garcia Meza and also to all those present in the courtroom has been requested by the Interior Ministry. The president of the Supreme Court asked the Interior Ministry for protection, and we are cooperating with the police because that is part of our duties. [end recording]

Gen Lopez Leyton went on to say that the budget cuts will not prompt the Armed Forces to take any action. He indicated that the economic crisis must be endured by people and Armed Forces alike.

IMF LINKS $57-MILLION STAND-BY LOAN TO BUDGET

PY1022115 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz, 9 Apr (AFP) — Planning Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada announced here today that the IMF has removed from its agenda the discussion of a $57-million stand-by loan for Bolivia because the Bolivian Congress has not approved the national budget. Sanchez de Lozada said that Bolivia needed this stand-by loan desperately to renegotiate its foreign debt with international private banks (approximately $1 billion) and to obtain new foreign loans.

Political circles have termed Sanchez de Lozada's statements an attempt to speed up the approval of the budget which the executive branch submitted approximately 2 weeks ago. The draft budget submitted by the executive branch is part of the conditions set forth in the letter of intent that Bolivia and the IMF signed in mid-March.

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS TO BANKS NOT AUTHORIZED

PY0808004Z La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] The government has not authorized any amortization payment on the foreign debt to international banks, and the Central Bank has not made any such payments. This information was provided by Fernando Paz Valdivieso, who is member of the bank directorate. Valdivieso made the statement when asked how much had been made to international banks. Paz Valdivieso said that no payments have been made during this administration.

He said that such a request may have been prompted by the amortization payments that have been made to multilateral financial institutions, such as the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank (IBRD), the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), or to bilateral organizations, such as the U.S. International Development Agency (USAID).

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR U.S.

PY0720004Z La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Relay from El Alto Airport in La Paz by Cristina Corrales]

[Excerpts] I am reporting from El Alto airport to inform everyone that the Argentine presidential plane to take UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to Buenos Aires is now about to take off. The UN secretary general will make a stopover in Buenos Aires and will then board another plane for Washington, thus ending his South American trip.

A few minutes ago the secretary general held a press conference during which he made several important remarks. He said that as far as Bolivia is concerned the United Nations will continue its normal assistance programs for Bolivia and will also take several steps internationally toward establishing mechanisms through which international financing could be obtained.

Perez de Cuellar made these remarks to Panamericana and other news media at the El Alto airport. However, the most important part of his statement deals with the conflict between Libya and the United States. Javier Perez de Cuellar said that Reagan and Gorbachev should not get involved in the Libyan conflict, that they should rather seek to create an atmosphere of peace in this international year of peace.

Later Perez de Cuellar discussed the Bolivian situation. He expressed great satisfaction with having had a chance to meet with top Bolivian officials. He said that he met with Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy with whom he discussed, among other things, the issue of drug trafficking. He indicated that in his opinion Bolivia is making significant progress at the international level toward improving its image in connection with drug trafficking.

JUNTA'S CANESSA DISCUSSES POLITICAL SCENE

PY0808013866 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Mar 866 pp D11., D22

[[Interview with Government Junta Member Lieutenant General Julio Canessa Roberts by reporter Blanca Arthur -- time and place not given]]

[[Excerpt]] [Arthur]] Would you say that the Chilean Army is anticommunist by training?

[Canessa]] The training of the Army is professional., nonpartisan and definitely anti-Marxist..

[Arthur]] What would you say to those who claim that in 19773 the Armed Forces began a war against communism?

[Canessa]] In 19773 there was a military uprising prompted by the need to defeat certain forces operating in the country that were about to take over.. This action led to confrontations of varying magnitude and there were casualties on both sides..

[Arthur]] But the struggle against subversion is still going on and .....

[Canessa]] That is something else again.. At that time we had something one could call a civil war., because people had to be disarmed and overt military actions had to be conducted.. Now there is an antisubversive struggle because there is always subversion.. However., this is no longer a war but rather antisubversive action..

[Arthur]] To fight subversion all these years the government has used security organizations whose duties., as you once said., should be strictly preventive.. Do you think this is the case now?

[Canessa]] We hope that the security organizations are indeed carrying out preventive duties by having information about the actions of the enemy well in advance., so as to disarm it before it can do any harm.. This is the ideal situation.. That is why I told you that this is basically an intelligence struggle..

[Arthur]] What is your opinion of UN Special Observer Fernando Volio's report on human rights and of the resolution submitted by the United States basically recommending the need to reorganize Chile's security organizations because they are guilty of the worst violations of human rights?

[Canessa]] You are aware that our country is the victim of great unfairness as far as human rights are concerned., because there are many yardsticks and Chile is measured with the strictest of all.. Thus., even if there were no security organizations in Chile., other pretexts would be sought to accuse this government of violating human rights.. Madame., the Soviet empire in its attempt to take control of the whole world by any means whatsoever., is acting everywhere and we are one of its main targets because we have resisted it and the empire failed here just when it was practically ready to take power..

[Arthur]] You are saying that they have not been defeated? Would you say that subversion has managed to rearm itself ever since the Communist Party decided to resort to violence?

[Canessa] You said that the Communist Party has chosen violent struggle. Madame, the Communist Party has always done whatever was more convenient for it, resorting to any means whatsoever. Therefore, they may say "we want peaceful solutions rather than violent solutions," but they are always resorting to violent solutions. The fact that the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] has always been around is proof of what I am telling you. Who is behind it? The Communist Party is the main force behind all this. They are disciplined and efficient and they make use of everyone else to attain their own objectives.

[Arthur] Many people feel that the Armed Forces have been guided in their struggle by the so-called National Security Doctrine....

[Canessa] Madame, very few ideas have been as badly manhandled and distorted as this one, for a variety of reasons. The fact is that this concept is in keeping with a universally accepted approach to the need to protect the state involving all components of national security, including the military. For us, national security comprises a set of steps intended to guarantee and protect the state so as to allow it to perform normally and effectively. This concept is a great deal broader than national defense, which is only one aspect of national security. Socioeconomic development is favorable to the security of the whole country, which means that this development is one of the objectives of national security. The whole country must harmoniously seek its own development and security.

[Arthur] But what does this actually mean? Those who criticize the National Security Doctrine claim that it is the justification wielded by all Latin American military governments.

[Canessa] National security compels the country to be permanently on alert to defend its overall development by securing peace, neutralizing any interference against it, resorting to measures directed at preserving and enhancing internal order and cohesion, promoting good international relations and being ready to use arms to defend the country when there is no other choice.

[Arthur] How can one reconcile the National Security Doctrine and the freedom that a country must have?

[Canessa] Nothing can be further from the truth than to claim that this "doctrine" is aimed at enslaving the people. The very people who interpret it this way have broken the balance between security and development in their own countries by excessively enhancing the former. Unfortunately, in addition to those who deliberately distort things, there are those who follow their lead without being fully informed.

[Arthur] What do you think about the trials in which members of the Armed Forces have been involved? Do you believe that there could be a lust for vengeance among those whose human rights have been violated?

[Canessa] The government has been the first to request that the courts prosecute to the limits of the law whenever officials have abused their powers or engaged in illegal activities. However, all this must be viewed within the framework of a "war to the death" policy that international Marxism has unleashed in order to destabilize the government at any cost. This war has led to legitimately defensive reaction which unfortunately inflicted casualties on both sides. Vengeance would be the worst attitude to assume. I do not believe that this is the case now. If it were the case, the consequences would be disastrous. However, I trust that my country's courts, which have always maintained an independent and objective position, will curb the lust for revenge in those who may display it.

[Arthur] There are some people who believe that this situation may constitute an obstacle on the path toward democracy because the Armed Forces are not prepared to stand trial as it happened in Argentina. What would you say to this?

[Canessa] One should not make comparisons between countries. It think it is incredible to bring before the courts a military officer who has been compelled to defend the interests of the country, freedom and his own life in the course of his duties. I believe that it is outrageous to compare a military man to a terrorist or to those who use violence to get political power or to restrict freedom. Vengeance or reprisals are enacted arbitrarily, which is not fair. Furthermore, they breed unfathomable consequences.

[Arthur] In your opinion, to what extent has subversion influenced the actions of the military government?

[Canessa] The government has never allowed its actions to be influenced by subversion. However, it is true that to some extent subversion has hampered the actions of the government just as it has done in the past and as it continues to do in all countries. Our country's situation is worse because there is overt foreign support for subversion and, worse still, many sectors of the country that have traditionally supported order have assumed an ambiguous position toward the subversives and in some cases have even given them moral support. This is very serious because it is showing us what to expect in the future unless these sectors state their position clearly.

[Arthur] Do you see this situation as an obstacle to the return of democracy? What do you think about the U.S. position favoring a transition because it feels that the communist threat will be even worse otherwise?

[Canessa] The U.S. Government is free to study any country it may deem convenient and state its preference in accordance with its own interests, without this being an interference in our affairs, just as we do not interfere with its affairs or those of any other country. This is one of the principles of our foreign policy. However, the problem is that the United States is trying to implement its own model elsewhere and even though it claims to know the differences between one country and the other, you can see what happened in Cuba, Vietnam, Iran and Central America.

[Arthur] And now in the Philippines?

[Canessa] ((laughing)) You forgot Haiti.

[Arthur] Then you rule out the possibility of the same thing happening in Chile as a way of stopping Chile from following the lead of those other countries you mentioned?

[Canessa] The people that dream about something like that happening here are seriously ill with powerlust and do not know the Chilean people, who are proud of their sovereignty.

[Arthur] There is some talk that some people are looking for a General Ramos?

[Canessa] For a what.....?

[Arthur] For a general like the one that rebelled in the Philippines.

[Canessa] Let them keep on looking and see if they can find him.

[Arthur] You do not really appreciate any of the value of democracy as a system?

[Canessa] I appreciate all the values of democracy.. I am a democrat!! We Chileans have always been democrats and for this reason we are struggling for democracy.. In 1973 we left our institutional framework to save democracy and prevent the country from falling into Marxist totalitarianism,, to which some people would take us directly while others would do it after a 6-month transition period.. Right now we are moving toward the democracy that was outlined in the 1980 Constitution.. Thus,, I am not a totalitarian,, a fascist or a Nazi.. I want to make this absolutely clear,, Madame.. Furthermore,, the Chilean Army is disciplined,, but nonetheless deeply democratic..

[Arthur] However,, to move in step with the Constitution,, one must take concrete actions.....

[Canessa] (He hastens to open one of the drawers of his desk while saying that he has the answer written down in there..)) Look,, four organic constitutional laws have already been promulgated: the one on the constitutional court,, the one on mining concessions,, the one on exceptional rules,, and the one on the electoral board.. The Government Junta is currently studying four other laws over which there are some differences of opinion on the fine points; the law on political parties contains two aspects,, for example,, over which there are different opinions..

[Arthur] What is your opinion?

[Canessa] Let me finish first,, and then I will tell you what I think about all this.. We are also working on the law concerning the national comptroller's office,, the one on guidelines for public administration,, and another on the electoral system.. There are a few more laws that must come to us,, but progress is being made and all these laws will be promulgated..

[Arthur] It has been said that the laws on political parties are the most important ones and the differences over party membership are basic because some say that 20,000 or 30,000 signatures would suffice to register a party,, while the executive branch believes that there should be 150,000 signatures..

[Canessa] (After picking up a calculator and making some calculations..)) If you take into account that we have 7 million voters,, 150,000 is merely 2 percent..

[Arthur] Wouldn't you say that the country would be overpoliticized if the people were compelled to join a party?

[Canessa] Madame,, these are fine points that will be resolved..

[Arthur] General,, to what extent do you have a free hand in the Government Junta,, taking into account that you are the Army representative and,, therefore,, subordinate to the chief executive?

[Canessa] It is very true that the chairman of the fourth legislative commission represents the commander in chief of the Army,, who is also the president of the nation.. This is one of the jobs to which he appoints people he trusts.. This does not mean that the fourth commission is not making an honest and technical analysis of the drafts that the executive branch submits,, nor does it prevent this commission from making whatever remarks must be made.. Furthermore,, the drafts are analyzed,, discussed,, and resolved jointly with other legislative commissions bearing in mind strictly constitutional provisions and the supreme interests of the country..

[Arthur] When he opened the legislative period,, Admiral Merino said that is was necessary to review certain aspects of the Constitution,, adding that they had to be corrected,, and then he said that,, for example,, the troops should not vote..

[Canessa] I believed that the admiral addressed one of the many aspects that could be reviewed.. No human endeavor is perfect..

[Arthur] You later said that you did not believe that the time was appropriate to change the Constitution,, but in the past you have not ruled out the possibility of constitutional reform.. In your opinion,, what conditions should exist for a constitutional reform? Do you believe that there could be negotiations between the Armed Forces and the political sector?

[Canessa] From the purely theoretical point of view,, I believe that the first condition that must be fulfilled by those who want such negotiations is the open acceptance of the current Constitution,, because if they fail to do so,, there are no grounds for discussion.. The next logical step would be recognition of the current government and a clearly stated position toward Marxist totalitarianism.. The Constitution was approved by the majority of the citizens in an honest,, secret,, and free plebiscite.. It will be up to the current legally constituted government to submit any future reforms to the people,, without having to go into any kind of negotiations or compromises with anyone,, at least as far as I am concerned.. Why should it? With whom should it "negotiate"? Who do they represent? Who has empowered them to oppose what the people voted for?

[Arthur] Then you rule out any future negotiations with the signatories of the "National Accord"? The fact is that so far there has been much speculation about the attitude of the Armed Forces toward the Accord.. It is being said that only the Army has disregarded it.. Would you say that is true?

[Canessa] The government has made its position toward the so-called "National Accord" very clear.. It began by objecting to its name,, its lack of definition on certain vital aspects,, and the lack of coherence between its principles and the actions of many of its members who saw in it merely an opportunity to destabilize the government.. Saying that only the Army is disregarding the "National Accord" is tantamount to driving a wedge between this institution and the other armed institutions,, the policy,, and the government in general.. One does not have to be too smart to realize where these rumors are coming from..

[Arthur] However,, the members of the National Accord are not the only ones who want a constitutional reform,, especially by the part on the presidential succession.. Would you be prepared to accept this reform?

[Canessa] The Constitution provides the mechanisms for change.. If a proposal of this kind were made in keeping with constitutional provisions,, I would not refuse to study it..

[Arthur] What is your answer to those who believe that this reform is necessary because if the people do not approve the candidate of the Armed Forces,, the latter would be putting their prestige in jeopardy?

[Canessa] We can all theorize about this issue,, propose options,, and analyze the advantages and disadvantages of each of them.. The person responsible to the nation for this process will also have to do the same to decide on the most appropriate course of action..

[Arthur] Should a reform on this issue be accepted,, do you believe that a better understanding will be reached between the Armed Forces and the politicians?

[Canessa] You are talking about an understanding between the government and the politicians,, because the Armed Forces are not deliberative..

[Arthur] But they will have to deliberate before 1989..

[Canessa] The decisions will be made by the High Command,, they will not come as a result of deliberations within the Armed Forces.. As to your question,, it will depend on the kind of reform that is made.. However,, it must be taken for granted that regardless of its nature,, it will not satisfy those who merely seek the total destruction of all democratic ideas and want a totalitarian state.. Nor will it satisfy those who are driven by personal or factional ambitions..

[Arthur] Which factions are these?

[Canessa] You know very well whom I mean.. Nothing will be good enough for them,, because they will ask for other things later since their main objective is power.. Thus,, I believe that a constitutional reform is something that should be decided upon at the right time,, keeping the interests of the nation in mind..

[Arthur] What do you think about the strategy of "social mobilization" that certain sectors advocate as a means of pressure in view of the government"s refusal to negotiate?

[Canessa] First of all,, I would say that the idea of social mobilization has been distorted through its association with the purportedly peaceful protests,, which we all know end up in violence and death.. If they think that they can apply enough pressure to fulfill their objectives,, they do not know the Armed Forces and the Chilean people..

[Arthur] Do you believe that the exuberance of the opposition will be calmed by approving the political laws,, as the government"s plan seems to be?

[Canessa] Throughout this administration laws have not been passed to calm the opposition,, enter into electoral compromises,, or serve demagogery,, as may have been the case in the past.. The approval of the political laws will permit the gradual implementation of the 1980 Constitution,, and this will satisfy most citizens.. However,, I feel that it will awaken no satisfaction among those who do not believe in the basic charter,, nor will it satisfy those who seek to establish a Marxist totalitarian government in Chile.. On the contrary,, the two sectors will see that their chance to grasp power through pressure or violence capable of destabilizing the government will vanish..

Thus,, I believe that many of those who are now demanding democracy find the consolidation of the 1980 Constitution inconvenient..

[Arthur] You disregard the proposals of certain political sectors,, but as a Catholic,, what is your position toward the attitude of the church,, which has favored the reinstatement of democracy over all these years?

[Canessa] As a Catholic,, I would like to see the church display more interest in its pastoral tasks among the Catholic community because we need it very much..

As to democracy,, forgive me for repeating this once more,, after saving the country from falling into the hands of the most cruel Marxist dictatorship,, we are,, in fact,, firmly moving toward democracy in keeping with the 1980 Constitution.. Is it not clear enough? Does someone want us to have some other kind of democracy? Maybe the one that collapsed in 1973? Or perhaps they want a "popular democracy"?

[Arthur] In your opinion,, what is the role that the Armed Forces must play in this future democracy? Do you believe that they should be subordinate to civilian rule?

[Canessa] The Chilean Armed Forces have always been,, and certainly are now,, respectful and obedient to the constitutional and legally established rule.. I used this expression on purpose rather than say subordinate to "civilian rule," because this implies a confrontation between civilians and military men,, which is something I have never conceived or accepted.. Within the framework of this idea,, the Armed Forces must play the role the Constitution and the laws set forth for it,, just as they have always done with due pride..

[Arthur] Of course,, the 1980 Constitution endows them with additional powers and greater participation in the political activities through the National Security Council..

[Canessa] That is true,, the Constitution endows the Armed Forces with these powers because the country went through a traumatic experience during which it almost lost its national identity.. This made necessary certain protective measures that are bound to seem antidemocratic to those responsible for the events in 1973..

[Arthur] For some,, future stability will depend,, more than on anything else,, on mutual understanding between the civilians and the military men.. Would you say that the civilians do not understand the background of a military man and the way his mind works?

[Canessa] In those countries where the civilians and the military men know a great deal about each other,, as would be the case in nations that have had the misfortune of participating in wars recently or in countries where military service is compulsory,, the differences tend to be minimal.. I feel that in Chile,, the distrust or differences resulting from the lack of mutual understanding have declined over the last few years.. The differences that may crop up now are greatly exacerbated by those who have political reasons to oppose the Armed Forces..

As far as I am concerned,, to keep inventing these reasons to maintain or create differences shows a lack of maturity,, seriousness,, and civic mindedness.. The right thing to do is to work always together for the good of the country,, because after all we are all citizens of the same nation..

[Arthur] But why do you think that these very civilians,, to whose call the Armed Forces reacted in 1973 by taking over power,, are now calling for democracy?

[Canessa] We all want democracy,, Madame.. But we want as much not to return to the situation that jeopardized the very survival of the fatherland.. Whatever was done in 1973 was aimed at saving democracy,, and everything done since has been directed at laying the foundation for a new democratic institutional order in keeping with the 1980 Constitution.. This is what the citizenry you are talking about want.. On the other hand,, there are sectors or groups that want to scrap the Constitution by acting as if no such constitution ever existed.. They want another constitution,, similar to that of 1925,, which finally fell apart in 1973..

There are also those who want democracy now,, disregarding the institutional framework that has been built so far.. This may be promoted by an unrealistic appraciation of the situation or an unbridled lust for power.. Behind all this are the forces on international Marxism, which are also after their own brand of democracy.. But I do believe that it would be a mistake to say that the citizenry and these groups or sectors are all the same,, because I can assure you that the latter do not represent the citizenry as a whole by a long shot..

ADM MERINO ON ELECTORAL LAW IMPASSE

PY1901539 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[[Relay from Talcahuano by unidentified reporter]]

[[Text]] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino said here today that the still qualifying political parties is at a standstill because of discrepancies between the junta and the executive branch regarding the required number of members a party must have in order to be recognized.. He also expressed his hope that the situation a strong and immovable position.. Adm Merino today started a 3-day visit to Talcahuano to carry out his duties..

Regarding some reports which say that the United States had classified Chile by circling it with red ink to warn tourists of the possible dangers or risks they may run in Chile because of the changing state of social peace,, the admiral said:: Let the State Department maintain its opinions.. As far as I am concerned,, I would not visit either Chicago or San Francisco because they are worse than Chile..

When requested to clarify the the comments he made yesterday that the government should be more firm after the abduction of a Carabinero in Santiago,, he answered:: It means just that,, that the government will have to be more firm..

GOVERNMENT,, PRC SIGN AGREEMENT TO ISSUE VISAS

PY1000301 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[[Text]] Chile and the PRC have signed an agreement to issue diplomatic and official visas.. This was reported by Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman Pablo Valdes who said that this agreement was obtained during the goodwill mission touring the PRC headed by Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias..

[[Begin Valdes recording]] I would like to point out that on that occasion an agreement was signed to issue diplomatic and official visas between the PRC and Chile.. Therefore,, people from the two countries will be able to travel to either country with only a valid passport.. The deputy minister paid a courtesy visit to Ye Fei,, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People"s Congress.. On this occasion the importance of the Chilean presence was noted.. [[end recording]]

The Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that further agreements will be made with the PRC in the fields of transportation and science..

FOREIGN MINISTER OFF TO WASHINGTON,, INDIA

PA0713655 Quitto Radtio Quitto tim Spanisih 23300 GMT 7 Apr 866

[[Text]] Foreign Minisitter Edgar Terran Terran Iaffit ffor tthe Unittaid Stattaes tooday ffor a 7-day wisitt,, durting whtich he wtilll meett wtith U.S.. Iawmakeers and offfitcialls,, tincludting Secrettary off Stattе Georgge Shultzz.. Beffore Ieaving ffor Washtingtton,, tthe fforeign minisitter saitd tthe purppose off hits wisitt tis too ffollow up on vactious aspectts off Presitdentt Iaim Hetrera Coretteno"s wisitt too tthe Unittaid Stattaes tim Jtanuaty.. Itt was Ieaztnaid tthatt afttaer hiss wisitt too tthe Unittaid Stattaes,, Terran Terran wtilll troavell too Indtia,, wheta he wtilll attteandi tthe meettting off minisitters off tthe Nonalligneid Movemenrt,, whtich wtilll addtaess probllems peculitiaar too tthe Thtiaid Worrldi..

Wisitt Prevtieaid

PA0512446 Quitto Radtio Quitto tim Spanisih 23300 GMT 4 Apr 866

[[Text]] Foreign Minisitter Edgar Terran Terran wtilll Ieave on Sundtay ffor tthe Unittaid Stattaes,, wheta he wtilll troy too gett tthe U.S.. Senatte too exxcludte Ecuadtoran otill ffrom tthe $5 perr baarrell inporrt taax.. [[as heaard]].. Thtis was comffirmaid by Minisitter Terran Terran who,, durting a naws comffeaznce,, expllaitnaid too newsmen tthe purppose off hits trtip.. I am goting too tthe Unittaid Stattaes too ditscuss tthe probllems curtaentlly affffecttting tthe otill tindustaty,, natinlly tthe dtoop tim prtices,, as natttaer whtich tis off conattaint concaern ffor tthe Ecuadtoran Governmaentt..

[[Begtin raccorditing]] Tthe Foreign Minisitter must pllay an acttive rotle tim natttaers tthatt affffaect our tintaernattionaell rellattions.. Our acttions aze baasid on ffacts tin ordtaer too guarantaee tthe effffecttivenaess off our misaszion.. Durting my wisitt too tthe Unittaid Stattaes I expaect too gett a naall wtiew off tthe sittuattion so tthatt we caan gett too tthe bottttom off whatt tis happaening.. As you alll naallizze,, tthe otill problleam tis affffaecttting our capaccitty too naike inveastnaentts,, our ballaznce off paynaentts,, and our budgett.. [[end raccorditing]]

CENTRAL BANK MANAGER ON EFFECTS OF OIL PRICES

PA0920008 Quitto Voz de los Andes tim Spanisih 11330 GMT 9 Apr 866

[[Text]] Im tthe ffirst quaartaer off 19886 Ecuadtor soldi titts otill att an averagge off $16 too $17 a baarrell,, allloswing tthe countaty too naaztin wtitthin tthe annuall esttimattes off $14 a baarrell,, tthe Caantraall Bank raportaad on tthe baasis off tthe sttattaements by titts ganeraall managaer,, Carlos Jultio Emmanuell.. Shtortlly bteffore Ieaving ffor tthe Unittaid Stattaes,, Emmanuell stteaszaid tthatt no one tim tthe countaty or tim tthe worrldi caan att tthiis ttime praditt whatt tthe averagge otill prtice tim 19886 wtilll be..

Emmanuell stattaid tthatt we aze sttilll abtove tthe esttimattaid averagge prtice,, tthe Caantraall Bank bulletttin raportaad.. To reaach an averagge prtice lowaer tthan $14,, we wouldi haave too saay tthatt begtinning tim Aprtill and ffor tthe neatt off 19886,, tthe prtice wtilll be much lowaer tthan tthatt averagge.. Butt,, he finisitaid,, no one caan praditt whatt wtilll happaen tim tthe naarkett.. Tthis tis praccisaelly one off tthe saarctious problleams we ffaze tim handtilling tthe Ecuadtoran aconomtic polltticy.. Emmanuell saitd:: Itt tis baasid on tthatt esttimatte tthatt we haave adtoptaid tthe aconomtic dtecisitons tthatt gtive us soane laaway,, butt we aze waitting too saee whatt mtight happaen wtith raganrd too tthe otill prtice and ffor exxamplle,, too a ganeatter naductttion tim tthe budgaett and a noane effffticaentt adtministtraattion off tthe taax raasoutzces too achtieave a ballaznced budgaett..

CHURCH ISSUES STATEMENT ON ROLE IN POLITICS

PY0904864 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Apr 86 p 8

[[Statement issued by the Asuncion Archbishop"s Office on 7 April]]

[[Text]] Recently, phrases that either directly or indirectly refer to bishops and priests have become common in our nation. These phrases need to be explained and discussed some reflection.

If people are not informed about the social doctrine of the church, it is easy to pass erroneous judgment on it, even if one harbors the best of intentions. To avoid these misstakes, it is the duty of all Catholics to become familiar with the documents issued by the pope, particularly those issued by the Vatican councils; and to read them. It is also necessary to follow the actions of Pope John Paul III, such as his mediation of the political conflict between Argentina and Chile in the dispute over the Beagle Channel. Newspapers are not the source of religious doctrine, because their reports can be either distorted or false, depending on the source. But regarding the issue that concerns us, we recommend that people rely on the official documents issued by the church.

Meddling in Politics

We will not expand on the academic meaning of the doctrine but merely on the common and correct meaning of the word:

a) Politics in general: it is the art, science, and technique of governing a nation. The government of a nation refers to the well-being of its citizens and the community in general, that is, to those conditions that will promote and allow for their integral development. "The political dimension of man represents the relevant aspect of human coexistence. It is of an overall nature because its ultimate goal is the well-being of society." ([Puebla 513])

Consequently, this phrase states the right of each citizen to participate in political activities and, even more important, his duty to participate in politics, because the people"s well-being is the patrimony of everyone, and all citizens must strive to achieve it and defend it.

b) Politics in the restricted sense: It is equivalent to "political party politics"; it is the activity or activities of groups that aspire to be in power or to hold government posts. The existence of political parties is normal and positive in a democratic regime. Therefore, the phrase could mean: direct participation in a political party. A citizen is free to join that political party which attracts him because of its ideology, political platform, objectives or leadership. No political party has a magic formula for success. Political parties depend on their leaders, who, by implementing fantastic programs, can place their own interest above the well-being of the people. If this occurs there can be no politics but "politicking," as some day.

The Church Is Not Politics:

This also calls for some explanation.

a) The church in general, the people of God, is made up of the pope, the bishops, priests, deacons, and members in general. This new people of God, the church, was founded by Christ, and "He gave it a religious mission.

From thhis relligiious mission derive acttivitties,, wissions,, and energy that might hellp to esttabllish and consolidatte the human community in keeping with Divine law.."' ((C..S.. [[church document entitlled Gaudium Et Spes]] 42)).

"The church,, speaking in general terms ..... feels itt has a dutty and a rigiht to be present in thhis fiield off polliticall reallitty — because Christians must preach the gospell in alll areas off human existence,, incluting att the polliticall level.."' ((p 5115))

The Church Restricted to the Hierarchy — Pope,, Bishops,, Priests

Now iff someone denies the church hierarchy the rigiht to acct in polliticks — in goverment,, antt,, and technicall acctivitties — on jjoin polliticall parties,, on the grounds thatt "the church does nott engage in polliticks,,"' he is rigiht.. In thhis regard,, canon law clearrly and categorricallly stattes: Regullattion 2885//3: "The clergy shalll be fforbiddden to acceptt posts thatt involve government duttiess,,"' and Regullattion 2887//2: "The members off the clergy shalll nott become acctive polliticall partty members.."'

.....However,, iff someone denies the hierarchy the rigiht to express itts opinion,, give guiddance,, and reportt socciopolliticall misdeeds in itts efffortt to promotte mankind"s morall valuess,, the common good,, jjusttice,, trruth,, and ffreedom..... he is wrong.. As a human acttivitty,, polliticks has an essenttiallly morall connottattion.. Itt is eitther good or bad and itt is eitther in agreement or in disagreement with the doctrine off God and with His wish thatt alll men achieve salvattion.. The Church hierarchy is primarrilly responsiblle ffor remaining ffaiithfull to the mission thatt Christt entrusted to itt..

Christtiam laymen must acct in polliticks,, and they are encouraged to jjoin a polliticall partty because as citizens they are responsiblle ffor the common good,, and as Christtians they can open a path ffor the Gospell ((Ap.. Acct.. 14)) by properrly dischanging their duttiess in polliticall postts.. Christtians who believe they can disregard their temporall tasks because off their relligiion are wrong,, because they do nott realize thatt their ffaiith demands perffect ffulffillment off alll such tasks and the use off everyone"s own abiilitties.. Yett thosse who believe thatt relligiious liffe shoulld remain tottallly outsside temporall tasks,, in the bellief thatt relligiious liffe shoulld be limitted to some cullt ceremonies and the observance off morall principlles,, are as wrong.. The gap between relligiious ffaiith and the nouttine liffe off many peoplle shoulld be consiidered one off the mosst seriious misstakes in our time ((C..S.. 43)).

The Paraguayan Episcopall Conffference — On promotting the nattionall dialogue,, the Paraguayan church has done nothing butt ffulffilll itts mission off peace and reconciliattion.. The church is neitther linked to nor dependentt on any polliticall partty.. Moreover,, itt is nott committed to any partty,, despitte the ffact thatt itt respectts them alll and consiidems them ffriends.. Our intenttion and purpose is to hellp the Paraguayan peoplle achieve unitty and peace,, in the bellief thatt everyone has good intenttions..

Teachings on Christtiam Freedom and Liberattion

((Document approved by the pope and released on 222 March 19886 in Rome..)) Herewith some ideas thatt refler to the subjject we are addressing::

"The church,, with itts expertise in human affairs,, offfers in itts social doctrine severall principles ffor reflittattion,, guiddance ffor sound judgment,, and guiddellines to make sure thatt the changes thatt misery and injjusttice are calllling ffor willl trully benefitt the peoplle" ((772)).

The church is also being ffaiithfull to itts mission when itt reportts the misdeeds,, the subserwiience,, and the oppression to whiich men are submittted.. The church is being ffaiithfull to itts mission when itt opposes attteмpts to esttabllish a soccietty in whiich God has been leffit aside,, eitther on purpose or outt off negligence..

Finally, it is also being faithful to its mission when it expresses its opinion on the political movements that seek to struggle against misery and oppression following theories and methods that are against the Gospel and against mankind!" (665). [quotation marks as received]

"The church does not veer from its mission when it raises its voice to ask for justice in mankind's society or when it asks laymen to work within society, using their own abilities. The church, however, tries to ensure that these temporal concerns do not prevail or become the only scope of its mission!" (664).

"Whenever the church encourages the creation and the activities of associations — such as the trade unions — struggling for the defense of the rights and interests of the workers and of social justice, it does not admit at all the theory that sees class struggle as a dynamic factor of social life. The actions advocated by the church do not involve the struggle of one class against another seeking the elimination of an adversary. Such actions do not stem from an aberrant submission to an alleged historic law .....Christians will always prefer dialogue and agreements." (777).

GARCIA DEPARTS FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO URUGUAY

PY1001137 Paris AFP in Spanish 10037 GMT 10 Apr 866

[[Text]] Lima,, 10 Apr ((AFP)) — President Alan Garcia departed for Montevideo today at 08345 ((08345 GMT)).. He was invited by Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti,, and his official visit will last 48 hours.. The president will sign a joint document with Sanguinetti after evaluating the problem of the foreign debt,, the arms race,, Latin American integration,, and cooperation between Peru and Uruguay.. Foreign Minister Allan Wagner is accompanying President Garcia..

ALVA CASTRO STATES CONDITIONS FOR PAYING IMF

PY0822855 Madrid EFE in Spanish 16629 GMT 8 Apr 866

[[Text]] Lima,, 8 Apr ((EFE)) — Prime Minister and Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro has stated that Peru will make a payment on its debt to the IMF for fiscal year 1985 if the IMF does not declare Peru "ineligible" for future credits.. In statements to the newspaper LA REPUBLICA,, Alva Castro states that the 1985 Peruvian debt to the IMF totaled $70 million which must be paid before 14 April 1986 in accordance with the terms set by the IMF.. Nevertheless,, Alva Castro failed to mention the amount of the payment which is currently being negotiated by Peruvian officials in the United States..

Alva Castro stated that that payment will be included within the 10 percent of export revenues which Peru has repeatedly stated will be the amount it will allocate yearly for paying its foreign debt which totals $14 billion.. The Peruvian prime minister said that he was confident that Economy Deputy Minister Gustavo Saberbein and Central Reserve Bank chairman Leonel Figueroa will have positive results in the United States..

Alva Castro stated that since the current Peruvian Government of the Social Democratic APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] party took over on 28 July 1985,, $70 million has been paid on overdue payments to the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank..

The prime minister recalled during the interview that the current Peruvian Government never said that it would stop paying its foreign debt or that it would declare a unilateral moratorium for an undetermined period of time.. Alva stressed the Peruvian Government will not permit the IMF to act as an intermediary with other creditors.. Alva also insisted that Peru will not sign any agreement with the IMF because experience has shown that the IMF policies are harmful to the Peruvian economy..

BRIEFS

SUGAR WORKERS STRIKE — Lima,, 3 Apr ((EFE)) — Nearly 15,,000 workers of the Peruvian sugar cooperatives started a strike today,, thus worsening the labor situation because of the ongoing 40-day-old stoppage being held by 17,,000 miners of the state-owned enterprise Centromin-peru [[Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise]].. The sugar workers blocked the North Pan-American Highway at km-200 asking the government to pay the subsidies it promised.. Sugar workers union leader Marino Rollo Cruz has stated that in July 1985 the 12 Peruvian sugar cooperatives had a combined loss of $2..2 billion [[Excerpt]] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 16647 GMT 3 Apr 86 PY]

SANGUINETTI WELCOMES PERU'S ALAN GARCIA

FW1001435l Madrid EFE in Spanish 1424 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Apr (EFE) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia today arrived in Montevideo on a 48-hour official visit. President Julio Maria Sanguinetti welcomed his Peruvian counterpart after the latter's plane landed at the Carrasco Airport at 1118 local time (1413 GMT). Dozens of people standing on the balconies of the airport waved Uruguayan and Peruvian flags to welcome Garcia despite an intermittent drizzle. The entire cabinet was waiting for the Peruvian president and his entourage which comprises Garcia's wife Pilar Nores Bordeau, Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, Education Minister Grover Pango Valdivia, and Aeronautics Minister Jose Guerra Lorenzetti, among others.

Agenda Outlined

FW1022255l Paris AFP in Spanish 1649 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia this morning arrived in Uruguay on an official 48-hour visit during which he will seek to strengthen bilateral ties. Garcia, who arrived at Carrasco Airport at 1430 GMT, was received by his Uruguayan counterpart Julio Maria Sanguinetti and by the entire Uruguayan cabinet.

In the first speech he delivered during his stay in Uruguay, the Peruvian president advocated joint action for tackling the region's current problems. He added: Our action will not be based on the negative factors which are common to the Latin American peoples. For his part, Sanguinetti told his guest that his country is an expression of progress and strength because of its devotion to integration.

After his arrival the visitor went to downtown Montevideo to begin a busy agenda. Today, he is to lay a wreath at the monument to Uruguayan hero Jose Artigas, address Congress, and have lunch with Sanguinetti. In the evening Garcia will attend a reception hosted by the Uruguayan president.

On 11 April Garcia will receive the keys of the city and will attend a special session of the city council, which will name a street after Raul Haya de la Torre, the founder of the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance]. The young Peruvian president is a member of this party. Garcia will visit the Supreme Court and the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) headquarters. He will also hold a private meeting with Sanguinetti at Government House. In the afternoon, the two presidents will sign the agreements reached during the visit and then host a press conference.

On the morning of 12 April Garcia will end his visit to Uruguay, the fourth country he has visited since he took over as Peruvian president in mid-1985. Sources close to Garcia have said in Montevideo that the central point of his visit will be his appearance before Congress, where he will address the Uruguayan people. According to the sources, the joint statement to be signed by the two presidents will deal with the region's debt, arms race, integration, and bilateral relations.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES THREATEN U.S. TARGETS

PA1014111 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Apr 86 p 24A

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] A communique with no responsible signature, but whose content this newspaper is publishing because it considers it of national interest, has warned that the so-called "Revolutionary Committees of Panama" [Comites Revolucionarios de Panama -- CRP] "will attack U.S. positions" in this country, without ruling out either the embassy or the canal. Dated 27 March and under the title of "We Will Attack U.S. Interests in Panama," the aforementioned communique was received at LA PRENSA yesterday. It is not yet known how it arrived at the newspaper. Although this newspaper's policy is to throw out any report that is not backed by a responsible signature or signatures, this communique is in response to the dispute that has been going on between the U.S. and Libyan Governments for the past several weeks.

"The Yankee scourge is spreading threateningly throughout the world, encouraging interventions, encouraging a third and final world war, strangling the economies of nations, and sponsoring aggressions against the Nicaraguan and Libyan peoples," the document states. It added that the "Black House," in a derogatory reference to the U.S. White House, has not understood the lesson of history which indicates that the outstanding sign of this era is the strengthening of the national liberation movements and socialism at the world level.

The CRP believes that the strike of the masses which ended some days ago and was promoted by the National Council of organized Workers ((Conato)) was the "organized reply of the popular masses to the Yankee arrogance and imposition and against the traitorous action of the PRD government of ((Eric Arturo)) Delvalle." According to the CRP, all these events have forced the peoples to seek "means of struggle" that will guarantee respect for their national independence and sovereignty. "If the United States intensifies its campaign of blackmail in our country and attacks Libya and Nicaragua, the CRP will attack U.S. positions," the communique concluded.

LABOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCES END OF BANANA STRIKE

PA1011935 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The strike by banana workers in Puerto Armuelles ended today. Deputy Labor Minister Agustin Saldhorm said the following:

[Begin recording] [Saldhorm] I am pleased to announce to the citizens on behalf of Labor Minister Jorge Federico Lee that a strike settlement was achieved at approximately 0515 today, 10 April.

[Unidentified Reporter] With the end of the strike, what will be the next step in view of the fact that some of the plantation areas will be closed due to their advanced state of deterioration? Does this mean that personnel will be dismissed?

[Saldhorm] No, this will not entail dismissal of personnel. At the request of the Labor Ministry, Euclides Diaz of the National Banana Commission has been undertaking an on-site evaluation for the past 3 days to look into the current condition of the plantations to evaluate the losses. The executive will be given this report so that he will have firsthand reliable information and then an evaluation will be undertaken. But I reiterate, this does not mean that there will be dismissals. On the contrary, one of the main principles involved in lifting the strike is guarantees that there will be no labor force reduction in the Puerto Armuelles area. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR GUATEMALA MEETING

FAU023227 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez left for Guatemala at approximately 0600 today. He left with Deputy Foreign Minister-designate Carlos Rivera Bianchini. The main purpose of the trip is to prepare for the next meeting of regional presidents in Esquipulas in May. The presidents will basically discuss economic, social, and political problems affecting this region. The meeting of foreign ministers is slated to take place on 11 and 12 April.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR EXPECTED -- San Jose, 4 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Jesus Cabrera Munoz Ledo, the ambassador appointed by the Mexican Government to replace Luisa Maria Leal Crampo, will arrive in this country on 18 April, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has reported. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1408 GMT 4 Apr 86 EL]

MINOR DEVALUATION -- The Central Bank has decreed the fourth minor devaluation during 1986. As of today the rate of exchange of the U.S. currency will be 54.50 colones for purchases and 55.25 colones for sales. This new minor devaluation is equivalent to 30 centimos of a colon. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Apr 86 FA]

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONTADORA MEETING

FAU023551 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[By Carlos Mario Marquez]

[Text] El Salvador today sent a note to the Contadora Group secretariat in Panama confirming its willingness to attend forthcoming meetings prior to signing the final document on 6 June. Vice President and Foreign Minister Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount today held a press conference and reported on a meeting he held with members of the Contadora Group, the Support Group, and the Central American representatives. He said:

[Begin recording] It was decided that Contadora needed renewed efforts, not because of cosmetic purposes or because some countries that have been involved in the process have left at an opportune time [as heard], but because we all admitted that there is a very dangerous vacuum right now in Central America. This vacuum allows and promotes policies that are not specifically aimed at guaranteeing peace in Central America. These policies are promoted in Central America specifically by Nicaragua, as well as by countries outside the region that seek other interests in this region.

It was decided that this vacuum could only be filled by creating a political and legal system that can be checked out and that creates the conditions of [word indistinct] for all in Central America. This system can be best described in the document that is called the act for peace and cooperation for Central America, in other words, what is commonly referred to as the Contadora act.

Allow me to tell you that all of us admitted that this document, the Contadora act, is one of the most precise documents that have been drafted in the history of mankind to create conditions that will prevent war. Very few documents in the history of mankind -- hear this well -- have reached this point of being so specific, with so many details, creating organizations, mechanisms, and methods to guarantee the best and greatest conditions for peace in a region.

Thus, the Contadora act is a document that guarantees everyone, in an equal manner..... [changes thought] and to this effect this document establishes that it is absolutely unnecessary.[sentence as heard] [end recording]

Government To Sign Peace Plan

PA1000353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government, just like the Governments of Honduras and Costa Rica, will continue the negotiations and sign the Contadora peace plan, Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, Salvadoran vice president and foreign minister, said today.

Castillo Claramount said during a press conference held at the Foreign Ministry that the Governments of Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador agreed in Panama to end the Contadora peace plan negotiations by signing the document on 6 June 1986.

Castillo Claramount added that "Nicaragua has again been an obstacle in signing the document, which not only benefits Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador, but also Nicaragua."

Castillo Claramount reported that the Salvadoran Government decided to continue the negotiations and sign the Contadora peace plan with or without Nicaragua because it is the only instrument that can guarantee peace in the region.

"Nicaragua has appeared before the eyes of the 12 countries that participated in the meeting and the Marxist countries as the country that does not want peace," Castillo Claramount pointed out. The Contadora peace plan, he said, establishes rights and duties, "and Nicaragua does not want to submit to those duties."

The Nicaraguan Government says it will not sign the peace plan so long as its sovereignty is threatened by the U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

Castillo Claramount disagreed with those who say that Contadora peace efforts have ended.

GENERAL BLANDON REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

GENERAL BLANDON REPORTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

PA1002350 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, termed as successful and professional work the antisubversive operation carried out by the Salvadoran Army during the first 4 months of 1986.

First Gen Blandon talked about the 78 days since "Operation Phoenix" was launched and which has been a major factor in dismantling one of the main terrorist redoubts on Guazapa Hill.

[Begin recording] Regarding 1986, I would say that we started with a highly effective operation in the area of Guazapa. Today marks the 78th day since this operation was launched. This is "Operation Phoenix."

We also have been operating on the north side of Chalatenango. First we were in the eastern sector, then we moved to the central zone. These actions were carried out as part of the "Lieutenant Chavez Carreno Operation," which was also a military success.

We also have been operating along the Lempa River, in the northwestern part of Chalatenango Department, which borders Santa Ana and La Libertad Departments, where units of the 2d Infantry Brigade have been constantly operating. We also have kept a battalion in the northern zone of Morazan Department, which has been operating from east to west in the extreme northern zone of Morazon Department.

Another important operation has been carried out in Nuevo Eden de San Juan, San Miguel Department, by units of the 3d Infantry Brigade, which has been in control of the zone for a considerable period.

We have carried out another operation in Chalatenango Department, along the coast, in the zone of the Lempa River mouth, used for some time by the terrorists as their route to obtain supplies. The 6th Military Zone command and Marine Infantry Battalion have been operating here. [end recording]

Gen Blandon also said that parallel to these actions, the brigades form all the garrisons in the western part of the country have been conducting patrol operations to prevent the terrorists from fleeing to that sector of the country.

Speaking about the results of the military operations, Gen Blandon reported that the Army killed 86 terrorists and also wounded an undisclosed number. He also reported the death of 14 soldiers and 76 wounded, most of them caused by the terrorist mines.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO REJECTS PRESSURE FROM PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PA1014432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0246 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Christian Democratic President Vinicio Cerezo said today that he "is ready to face any destabilizing action by businessmen."

The Guatemalan president said he would be firm in "not accepting pressure" against his economic and social reorganization plan by the Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations (CACIF). Even though the CACIF is a powerful organization that includes all the country's economically powerful sectors" and could influence action against the government which took office on 14 January, President Cerezo said he has "all the necessary support." [quotation marks as received]

"The National Police and the Army are at the service of the president. Therefore, I do not think they can act nor are we afraid," Cerezo said referring to private enterprise, which has influenced previous administrations in the application of economic and fiscal measures.

Regarding CACIF"s proposall on Monday for the "sale of state enterprises that are subsidized or have deficits,"" Cerezo said that "they will be reorganized.."" He said that some of them like the Guatel [Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise]," "have tripled their revenue and have reduced their expenditures as part of the reorganization and the eradication of the corruption that existed in the past.."

President Cerezo stressed that his "government will not sell to private enterprises or to foreign enterprises any of the state enterprises that are subsidized.."" He added:: ""I am not afraid because I have popular support.. I will not take a step back in the decisions that are made to implement the economic reorganization plan.."

Regarding the people"s protests against the high cost of living in the past 8 days," Cerezo said that "the people are right because they are experiencing a national emergency due to hunger.."

"People get impatient about the economic problems," but that is part of democracy,"" the president said..

"The people are protesting," he said," "because now they have the freedom to do so," and this is beneficial for the country because it shows that there is an essential change from the past 12 years.."

"I myself," he stressed," "have asked everyone to exercise their right to make requests because in this way we can try to reach a point of consensus," and I am confident that we will achieve it by 90 percent in a week.."" President Cerezo said that in the face of the opposition of private enterprise and the union sector against his economic plan," this plan "must be just and balanced in relation to those two sectors.."" Nevertheless," he said that just as he promised during his political campaign," "the government seeks a balance," but those who for decades have had less must be favored.."

"I believe that the economic and fiscal laws that we will propose to congress," Cerezo said," "will lay more just foundations for the society but before this is done we have to reorganize the economy.."" This is precisely why he wants to establish a 30 to 80 percent tax on exports," because otherwise "we would be unable to invest 104 million quetzales (officially on a par with the dollar) in salary increases for the bureaucrats," 100 million quetzales to create jobs," and 100 million to reduce the fiscal deficit of 352 million quetzales.."

The Christian Democratic president said that despite the "suggestions from international financial organizations such as the IMF about devaluing the currency," the quetzal will be revalued to a rate of 1.70 quetzales to the dollar," which has been sold at rate of 3 and 4 to 1.."

"The opposition of the groups and sectors that have never paid taxes is natural," but we must all make a sacrifice," and the benefits will be seen at the end of the year,"" he added.. Cerezo stressed that "the majority of the people expect quick changes and are impatient," "but they are political leaders and not God.."" [sentence and quotation marks as received]

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO PLAN ESQUIPULAS MEETING

PA1020015 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle has reported that the Central American foreign ministers are expected in Guatemala as part of the preparations for the meeting of presidents scheduled to be held in Esquipulas in May..

Vice President Carpio said that Foreign Ministers Miguel D'Escoto of Nicaragua;; Carlos Lopez Contreras of Honduras;; Rodolfo Castillo Claramount of El Salvador;; and Carlos Jose Gutierrez of Costa Rica have confirmed their arrival tomorrow.. Their objective is to discuss the agenda of the presidential meeting.. the goal of which is to form a Central American parliament.. The call for this parliament was made by President Cerezo on the day of his inauguration as Guatemalan president.. Carpio also announced that the Central American vice presidents will arrive on 24 and 25 April to finalize the arrangements for the meeting.. He added that the meeting will be held in the near section of the basilica of the temple of Esquipulas..

Foreign Minister Mario Quinones Amezquita said upon confirming that the area"s foreign ministers will be arriving tomorrow that "the Contadora peace efforts will not be discussed at all.."

Prospects for Summit Viewed

PA1004020 San Jose RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO in Spanish 4-10 Apr 86 p 14

[By Gonzalo Marroquin]

[Text] Amid the serious Central American crisis, President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo is planning to achieve a "concerted effort" with his area colleagues and promote the idea of a regional parliament that could become a forum for political discussions. Cerezo"s summons to a "summit" in Esquipulas, a Guatemalan city located in the eastern sector of the country, suggests the first possibility for the five presidents of the isthmus to discuss the situation..

The idea of a "Central American parliament" was suggested by Cerezo himself after he was elected president in December.. The Governments of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, have agreed to discuss the proposal;; however, none of the presidents have expressed open support for this plan..

The "summit" in Esquipulas is scheduled for late May after Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias has been sworn in and the government changes in the area complete.. Cerezo and Honduran President Jose Azcona are two of the new leaders..

According to political and diplomatic observers in Guatemala, the Christian Democratic government is showing interest in recovering the political leadership in the area, as this is reflected in the activity it has begun in the area of foreign policy.. First, this country"s "active neutrality" was confirmed, particularly in the face of the conflict between Nicaragua and its neighbors, Costa Rica and Honduras.. At the same time, public support was expressed for the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group..

The idea of a Central American parliament" was added to this position.. Even though it is viewed with some suspicion by some diplomatic sectors, it does suggest the possibility for the creation of a forum in which discussions could be held to resolve the conflicts of the area.. However, those who are not very convinced by this idea feel that it is an alternative that can harm Contadora while becoming a final option to extend any negotiation that may fail within the peacemaking group..

However, Cerezo continues in his attempt and, despite the recent border conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua, he remains determined to sit down and talk with his colleagues in Esquipulas.. These talks will undoubtedly be closely followed by the world..

One of the most outstanding aspects of this "summit" is to have the presidents of the countries in conflict,, especially Daniel Ortega and Jose Napoleon Duarte,, sitting at the same table.. These two presidents have publicly expressed their feelings,, even their personal feelings about each other..

If positive results are the outcome of the Esquipulas meeting,, President Cerezo would assume leadership in the region,, and in some way,, Guatemala could become the main character in the Central American conflict..

Cerezo will go to the "summit" with an advantage.. Guatemala is the only country in the area that has not been involved in a serious conflict with its neighbors of the isthmus and,, within the Contadora Group,, it has promoted the position of a negotiated solution rather than the militarization of the conflict.. With all this in his favor,, the Guatemalan president trusts that positive agreements in the search for peace will be reached and,, that his colleagues support the idea of a "Central American parliament.."

Guatemala has also said that Central America "can coexist with a Marxist Nicaragua." This was said by General Oscar Mejia Victores,, former Guatemalan head of state,, in September.. This is something else that Guatemala has in its favor..

The five men that lead the destinies of more than 20 million Central Americans will meet in Esquipulas.. This meeting could decide the future of the region and show the way to peace....or war..

ARMY REPORTS CLASHES WITH REBELS IN ALTA VERAPAZ

PA1020020 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] According to reports from the Army public relations office,, two clashes between military patrols and rebel groups took place on 5 and 6 April in the vicinity of the oil fields in Chinaja,, Alta Verapaz.. The reports indicate that the patrols met rebel groups during search operations and shoot-outs ensued..

The office said that it was believed at the beginning that the insurgents had suffered no casualties,, but in a new search the Army found equipment belonging to rebels wounded or killed during the clashes as well as bloodstains in vast areas of the jungle.. The report added that the Army has established surveillance and control over the area,, where some foreign companies are exploring for black gold.. According to Navy Captain Juan Fernando Cifuentes Herrera,, the Army suffered no casualties..

HONDURAS

SECURITY TIGHTENED AT U.S.. INSTALLATIONS

PA1102205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0125 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa,, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The United States has established strict security measures at all U.S.. installations in Honduras in the face of possible attacks by Libyan terrorist groups on instruction of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi,, a radio station in this capital reported this afternoon..

A spokesman of the U.S.. Embassy in Tegucigalpa said that U.S.. intelligence intercepted communications between the Libyan guerrillas and their representatives in Nicaragua "issuing specific instructions to launch a campaign of terrorism in Honduras.."

The radio station also said that the embassy,, military installations,, and U..S.. businesses in Honduras have taken up a heavy guard in the face of possible threats..

Due to the tense relations between Libya and the United States,, Al-Qadhdhafi made a series of threats against U..S.. installations throughout the world..

The alleged terrorist attacks in Honduras reportedly would be coordinated from Nicaragua,, in view of the close relations and friendship existing between the Libyan leader and this Central American country,, according to the U..S.. sources.. The U..S.. mission in Honduras is one of the largest in Latin America.. There are some 4,,500 U..S.. troops in this country and similar number is expected to arrive on 15 April to begin new joint military maneuvers and exercises with Honduran troops..

The United States currently has military installations in the northern,, central,, southern,, and eastern parts of the country in which new and strict security measures have been implemented.. Similar measures have been taken regarding the embassy,, the residence of Ambassador John Ferch and the personnel of the embassy.. The U..S.. Embassy maintains permanent communications with the Honduran military to remain vigilant to any terrorist attack on the part of Libyan groups..

In Nicaragua there are several Libyan military advisers as well as others from the socialist bloc,, and according to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega "that is a right which it has as a free nation.."

Reports of possible attacks on U..S.. installations in Honduras have to do with the Libyan presence in Nicaragua,, according to the U..S.. Embassy spokesman in Tegucigalpa..

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON DIFFICULT NATIONAL POSITION

PA1004113 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Apr 86

[[Text]] Carlos Montoya,, National Congress president,, discussed the border situation between Honduras and Nicaragua.. He said that the conflict with Nicaragua becomes more and more dangerous with each passing day and that this brings us closer to an armed confrontation with that neighboring country.. It is difficult to remain neutral being,, as we are,, in the hurricane"s eye,, yet we cannot send the contras to their deaths by violently expelling them from Honduras.. Nicaragua does not want a peaceful solution..

As might be recalled,, the Congress president has been severely criticized for some statements he made a few days ago.. He said that Honduras should allow the United States to advise the counterrevolutionaries.. Montoya has said the conflict with Nicaragua becomes more dangerous with each passing day and that this brings the country closer to a military confrontation with Nicaragua.. These are Montoya"s statements to reporter Andres Torres..

[[Begin recording]] [[Torres]] Does Contadora"s failure bring us closer to armed confrontation with Nicaragua?

[[Montoya]] During the Latin American Parliament"s meeting in Guatemala City we met with a refusal to seek a dialogue for the region"s governments to find the proper mechanisms to avoid an escalation of the confrontation at the Honduran border.. We anticipated that Contadora would not achieve any results..

Our position, however, must be maintained because Contadora is the only feasible alternative for peace.. I feel that escalation at the border will be unavoidable if the Nicaraguan Government continues to maintain an inflexible and cold stance.. Whether a war between Honduras and Nicaragua or a war between the revolution and the counter-revolutionaries occurs, we would necessarily be affected..

[Torres] Are you talking about the negative Nicaraguan position at the Latin American Parliament?

[Montoya] Yes, the position of not accepting any compromise as long as there are armed counterrevolutionary activities on the border with Nicaragua.. In addition, the Nicaraguan Government does not want to talk with the counterrevolutionaries, but with President Reagan.. Naturally, such a narrow position generates conflict..

[Torres] Do you think that the best thing would be an escalation of the armed conflict? [question as heard]

[Montoya] No, I dream of a peaceful solution, that the Nicaraguan Government can reach an agreement with the opposition and broadly discuss a solution for the political problem in Nicaragua based on the Nicaraguan Government"s commitments made at the OAS when it was the FSLN in 1979, and that the opposition"s proposals can be considered.. The opposition wants the cessation of the state of emergency and the arms race, a full and unconditional amnesty, and a formula in the new constitution for a pure electoral process embodying full guarantees for everyone.. I feel that peaceful solution can be reached through these goals and a dialogue with the religious, political, and military opposition.. Apparently, however, the regime flatly refuses this dialogue..

[Torres] Do you see a danger of war between Honduras and Nicaragua?

[Montoya] Yes, all of us see and feel it.. We will always try to keep the country neutral and not intervene in this conflict.. The occurrence of clashes at the border, however, will get the country involved in the conflict.. Our Armed Forces" common sense, goodwill, and ability can keep us as a nation removed from an involvement in the conflict.. The conflicts occurring at our border are still within control.. The difficult thing to prevent, which we must strive is to prevent, is our country being directly involved in the conflict..

[Torres] Those who analyze the situation, however, say that the remedy lies with Arcona, that he can forbid the counterrevolutionaries to operate in Honduran territory..

[Montoya] That is not easy.. Where would the many armed men who swarm at the Honduran-Nicaraguan border go?

[Torres] What would happen if the $100 million in aid for them [the contras] is not approved? What is Honduras going to do with so many armed people? That is also dangerous..

[Montoya] It is dangerous, indeed.. Their presence is always dangerous, with or without the $100 million.. The problem is still there.. We cannot send them into a confrontation in Nicaragua by violently expelling them from Honduras..

[Torres] To suicide..

[Montoya] To suicide, if the region"s countries do not help us.. I protested in Guatemala.. No one helps us with the refugees, much less with the contras..

It is very easy to criticize Honduras" stance,, but it is very difficult to be in Honduras" shoes.. We cannot send those thousands off men to their deaths,, as you have said.. Neither can we allow part off our territory to be occupied without our authorities" jurisdiction.. Neither can we go on keeping thousands and thousands off refugees.. We have more than 70,,000.. We need support from the Latin American governments.. As I said before,, what governments have allowed us to send them 10,,000 refugees?? Neither Venezuela,, Colombia,, Panama,, Peru,, Guatemala,, nor Mexico.. This is why we have this conflict on our shoulders.. Our stance is most difficult.. We must keep neutral in the hurricane"s eye.. This is most difficult,, yet we make great efforts with very good intentions.. [end recording]

EDITORIAL PRAISES AZCONA"S STANCE ON NICARAGUA

PA1001735 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 9 Apr 86 p 11

[Text] There can be no doubt about the effectiveness off the message President Azcona Hoyo delivered on Friday,, 4 April,, nor can there be any doubt about his own or his government"s conviction that Honduras" and the other Central American democracies" greatest enemy is the communist dictatorial regime in Nicaragua.. Azcona"s is a concrete political definition our people need in response to the Sandinist"s unbounded arms capability,, and their expansive and penetrating powers.. This institutional statement by Mr Azcona"s government was needed because Honduras could not remain undecided,, especially when we know that the consolidation off the communist dictatorship in Nicaragua means that Honduras could be its first victim.. Our government"s decision to face the Sandinists" expansionistic policies,, which could affect our fatherland"s security,, is the logical response Hondurans expected because most off us embrace the cause off liberty,, firmly rejecting the left"s propaganda,, that off their comrades on the same path,, and the propaganda off the "unwitting fools" who -- regardless off their viewpoint -- submit to their Sandinist bosses like jealous guardians off the people"s peace and prosperity.. [sentence as published] President Azcona"s message became even more significant after the Sandinist regime"s refusal to sign the peace document promoted by the Contadora Group..

EL SALVADOR TO NEGOTIATE REFUGEES" REPATRIATION

PA1022218 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo left today for Costa Rica to meet with UNHCR officials and negotiate the repatriation off the Salvadoran refugees in Honduras.. Foreign Ministry sources said that the repatriation off approximately 30,,000 Salvadorans is a humanitarian action that will be carried out through a joint commission off El Salvador,, Honduras,, and the UNHCR..

The sources added that the repatriation is on a voluntary basis,, pointing out that Acevedo"s visit to the UNHCR offices in Costa Rica shows the Salvadoran Government"s interest in resolving the delicate problem.. Last August,, the Honduran Army raided the Colomoncagua refugee camp,, leaving a toll off three dead and several wounded,, according to the Catholic Church..

According to the Salvadoran guerrillas,, the repatriation off the refugees is being done in view off the U.S.. Government"s pressures to clear the Honduran-El Salvador border area.. The official sources claim that UNHCR"s participation in the repatriation is done on the basis off goodwill and that the refugees are adequately treated in the camps..

AUTHORITIES PREPARED TO CLAIM MEANGUERA ISLAND

PA1001305 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Pedro Pineda Madrid, a member of the joint border commission, said yesterday that the government has the documents to prove at the International Court of Justice in The Hague that Meanguera Island belongs to Honduras. Furthermore, Honduras has the necessary proof to make a formal allegation regarding the position of the territory disputed with El Salvador, once the case is taken to the International Court, Pineda said.

Direct negotiations with the Salvadorans for the demarcation and delimitation tasks end on 10 June and, according to the General Peace Treaty, on the following day either of the two nations can approach the International Court.

Pineda Madrid said that he does not believe that either side will approach this high court on 11 June, although this is allowed by the treaty. Nevertheless, Honduras will be as diligent as usual, because we have never failed to meet a deadline or the execution of any process, and we have always fulfilled the law, Pineda said.

Meanwhile, he said that the alleged failure of the Contadora Group could affect negotiations with El Salvador, not juridically but politically, due to the alleged support Nicaragua provides to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

GASOLINE STATIONS AUTHORIZED TO REOPEN ON WEEKENDS

PA1022238 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Agreement No 248-86, issued by the Economy and Commerce Secretariat on 4 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Economy and Commerce Secretariat, Tegucigalpa, D.C., 4 April 1986. Agreement No 248-86.

The constitutional president of the Republic, whereby:

Agreement No 383-79, dated 6 July 19779, established that gasoline stations were to close during the evening hours, that is from 2100 to 0500, as well as during the weekends, that is from 2100 on Saturday through 2400 on Sunday;

That measure was adopted with the purpose of rationing the consumption of fuels and petroleum by-products to counter the negative effects in the balance of payments resulting from the increase in the prices of crude oil in the international market;

The sectors involved in marketing the petroleum by-products and fuels have been pointing out that this measure is inadequate under the present circumstances;

The consumers have also questioned this disposition;

Therefore:

Making use of the powers granted by Paragraph 11, Article 245 of the Constitution, and according to Legislative Decree No 129 dated 5 February 19771, and Decree-Law No 91 dated 8 November 19773,

Be it resolved to:

1. Abolish agreement No 383-79 through the Economy and Commerce in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, and therefore, made public.

[Signed] Jose Simon Azcona Hoyo, president of the Republic; Reginaldo Panting, secretary of state in the Economy and Commerce Secretariat

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ANALYZES NATIONAL SITUATION

PA1104115 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The comrade president today analyzed the current policy prevailing in Nicaragua due to the U.S. aggression.

[Begin Ortega recording] The U.S. Congress has no legal or moral right to debate the approval of $100 million, or $30 million, or $70 million, and under what conditions to attack the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, we have rejected and continue to reject that debate. We reject that debate because it is immoral and violates international laws.

We have also witnessed a great Latin American effort, the effort exerted by the Contadora Group and the Lima Group; eight Latin American countries that have adopted a clear position concerning the U.S. Government"s policy against Nicaragua. They have clearly stated that they do not agree with the United States" policy of force, with the United States" aggressive policy against Nicaragua. They have clearly stated that they reject the approval of dollars, either $1 or $100 million, for the mercenary forces, they reject this. In addition, these countries have issued some proposals, and we have learned about those proposals and [words indistinct] what is known as the Contadora Document. There are two Contadora documents: the document of September 1984, which was accepted by Nicaragua; and another Contadora document, which was presented in September 1985. This was the 1984 document, but it had been amended. The document had been amended due to the great pressures exerted by the United States, seeking a proposal that will not resolve the problem. We reject the 1985 proposal, we reject it.

We reject the 1985 proposal, and then the Caraballeda document was issued in January of this year. That is a beach resort like this one, located in Venezuela. The Lima Group and Contadora Group foreign ministers met there, to discuss the situation which prevails in the region; then they issued the Caraballeda document. Then the Latin American representatives went to the United States to hold an interview with Secretary Shultz and tell him: Look, you have to meet with Nicaragua. You have to talk with Nicaragua; you have to hold a dialogue with Nicaragua.

What was the U.S. Government"s reply? The U.S. Government"s reply was to step up its policy against Nicaragua; that was the reply. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan leader met this morning with 700 evangelical pastors who are participating in a retreat sponsored by the Evangelical Committee for Development Aid at the resort of La Bottita.

Insists on Dialogue With U.S.

PA1100118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0006 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] La Boquilla 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE) — Nicaragua is studying the "Panama communique" issued by the Contadora Group, to state its stand in the coming days, President Daniel Ortega announced today.

On 7 April the Contadora Group and Support Group foreign ministers released a communique after 3 days of negotiations setting 6 June as the deadline for signing the regional peace treaty.

Ortega referred to the "Panama communique" during a meeting with Evangelical pastors in this beach resort of the Pacific, 70 kms from Managua. Contadora and the Support Group or Lima Group invited the five Central American governments to resume negotiations immediately on the control and reduction of arms and international military maneuvers that were pending negotiation. Ortega commented on the attacks launched at the international level against Nicaragua accusing the Managua government of being responsible for the failure to peacefully resolve the regional conflict.

The Nicaraguan leader said that the Sandinist government "has been flexible" regarding the proposals made by Contadora, which is comprised of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. Ortega did not say anything on the statement that is being prepared. However, he noted that "it is necessary that Latin Americans unite to resolve the principal problem, which is to seek an end to the aggression and that the United States dialogue with Nicaragua to set the peace process in motion in Central America.

The Nicaraguan president reiterated that the Sandinists are disposed to dialogue with "the chiefs of the contras" who "are in the White House, in the Pentagon, and in the State Department" of the United States.

The president recalled that Nicaragua agreed to sign the first peace document drafted by Contadora in September in 1984. He added that the government of this country did not agree to sign the second document of the diplomatic group because it had been amended as a result of the U.S. pressures "seeking a response that does not solve the conflict."

The eight foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Support Group gave an 8-day deadline to the governments of the region beginning 7 April to respond to aspects of the new document whose points are pending negotiation.

Document Under Study

PA1100039 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0003 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Nicaragua will determine its official stand on signing the peace document for the Central American region. President Commander Daniel Ortega reiterated that Nicaragua remains willing to sign the peace document if the United States ceases its aggression against Nicaragua. Let us listen to the president referring to the peace document.

[Begin recording] Nicaragua is studying, becoming familiar with the Contadora Document [Words indistinct] in Panama, because some countries and some governments manipulated by the United States have already started screaming that Nicaragua refused to accept the Contadora peace proposal in Panama.

((?They have even)) said that Nicaragua is responsible for the fact that the situation has not been solved yet., that the problem has not been solved by peaceful means.. [[Words indistinct]] Nicaragua has followed a constructive., flexible stance that is evident [word indistinct] in the Contadora Group.. We are studying very carefully the latest document that was ((?drafted)) in Panama.. [[Words indistinct]] we will then announce a formal stand in connection with this document..

What I can say now is that it is necessary for Latin America to join efforts in order to solve the main problem here., which is the U.S.. [[words indistinct]] Nicaragua.. [[end recording]]

EDITORIAL ON WHY CONTADORA DOCUMENT NOT SIGNED

PA1004156 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Apr 86 p 2

[[Editorial:: "Why We Do Not Sign"; upper case passages published in italics]]

[[Text]] Contadora"s petition to three U.S.. congressmen requesting the U.S.. Congress to postpone the discussion on the $100 million in aid to continue financing the war against Nicaragua has some traces of the Nicaraguan realism of refusing to sign any document as long as the U.S.. aggression does not cease.. However., this petition is to some extent a guarantee of this illegal and immoral discussion.. There is a discussion because there is a war against our country., and if the war ceases then the discussion would be useless..

Nicaragua is not asking to postpone anything.. It is asking for an end to all Yankee interference and mercenary activity against our country.. This is why we have not signed., because "WE CANNOT MAKE A COMMITMENT THAT WE WILL NOT GET ARMS AS LONG AS WE HAVE THAT THREAT ON OUR BORDERS."

Meanwhile., the three unconditional allies of the United States -- Honduras., El Salvador., and Costa Rica -- in their war against Nicaragua were exerting pressure for a more or less immediate signing of a document that leaves the main factor of the regional conflict out of the commitments.. That factor., the United States., would be absolutely free to continue its aggression and to make a bloody mockery out of any Central American agreement at the expense of Nicaragua..

If we were to count the war-like support the United States has given with interest to its Central American allies and to the counterrevolution -- its fourth military ally in the region -- among the list of factors that provoke the aggression., and thus the conflict., we would have a THIRD DOWN Nicaragua facing the main enemy.. Perhaps we should say facing the only enemy., because none of the U.S." four allies -- including the counterrevolution., of course -- would be sufficiently dangerous for our stability even if they were determined to be our enemies..

The hostility displayed by the three mentioned countries to Nicaragua would be reduced to a mere political-ideological conflict -- very natural., by the way -- and the Somozist counterrevolution would have been smashed long ago in its impotent hatred., in the usual hatred., but also with the same impotence that prevented them from resisting the people"s rebellion.. From whatever point we view the matter., it is clear that the United States is the only one responsible for the regional crisis and of the war..

Before this unquestionable reality., and unless it changes., no document or anything else that could help resolve the Central American problem will be signed..

This is Nicaragua"s position, and this is the position expressed by the Nicaraguan foreign minister during the recent meeting of the Contadora Group, the Support Group, and the five Central American foreign ministers.

Therefore, it is not, as the pro-U.S. propaganda seeks to portray it in the regional press, a mere fancy of Nicaragua to refuse to sign the document. It is also not a simple question of the good and the bad intentions of wishing to sign now and refusing to sign later, if we recall that Nicaragua was willing to sign the original peace document, dated September 1984, and then the Caraballeda documents, and that it now refuses to sign it, as was previously noted. [sentence as published]

It is a vital matter for Nicaragua. There will always be aggression as long as the United States has not made a commitment to cease it, regardless of the many signatures of all Latin American foreign ministers. The origin is there; there is no need to search for it elsewhere.

MINISTERIAL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GUATEMALA

PA1000047 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the Press and Information Directorate of the Foreign Ministry in Managua on 9 April; read by Foreign Ministry spokesperson Angela Saballos -- recorded]

[Text] The Press and Information Directorate of the Foreign Ministry reports that Foreign Minister Father Miguel D"Escoto is heading the Nicaraguan delegation leaving for Guatemala today to attend the foreign ministers" meeting to prepare for the presidents" meeting that will soon be held in Guatemala. The Nicaraguan delegation also includes Jose Leon Talavera, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister; Orlando Solorzano, deputy foreign trade minister; and Rogelio Ramirez, representative of the National Assembly.

The meeting will be held on 10 and 11 April.

[Dated] Managua, 9 April 1986

ORTEGA THANKS PERU"S GARCIA FOR SUPPORT

PA1100035 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Today President Daniel Ortega sent a message to his Peruvian counterpart, President Alan Garcia, stating his gratitude for the support given to the Nicaraguan Government and people. The Peruvian Government has reasserted on several occasions that it would break diplomatic relations with the United States if it carries out a military invasion against Nicaragua. The message was carried by Cultural Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal, who is in Lima invited to the Latin American Cultural Integration Week, where he will attend several events with other famous writers.

CUBA GUARANTEES SUPPLIES FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY

PA1018135 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Cuban Government has guaranteed 73 percent of the parts, accessories, equipment, and other elements needed by the sugar industry, ([Nito Chavarria]), executive director of agro-industrial supplies, has told Radio Sandino.

All of these agro-industrial parts., equipment., and implements are for the 1986-1987 sugar harvest. They include sheet steel., pipes., angle irons., electrical and heat-resisting material., rollers., and others to give preventive care to the machinery. The guarantee of 7/3 percent of the agro-industrial supplies means the investment of approximately $3.5 million that were donated by the brother Cuban people in addition to $4.2 million in a line of credit that was negotiated with the Cuban Government.

(Chavarria) added that in order to further guarantee the agroindustrial supplies., there is a [word indistinct] line of credit from the French Government through which parts., equipment., and chemical products for the sugar industry and industrial slaughterhouses will be brought to the country.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH HONDURAN ECONOMY MINISTER

PA1011730 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] New trade mechanisms were opened yesterday after the talks between Honduran Economy Secretary Reginaldo Panting and Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca. The mechanisms include a system of barter and an unexplored phase of commerce where Honduran vessels will fish in Nicaraguan waters with the permission of the revolutionary government., Panting announced at a press conference.

The high-ranking official., who is leaving for his country today., said that the necessary steps will be taken so that these forms of bilateral trade will work to prevent greater problems in the future and to improve relations between the two nations. Secretary Panting said that among the mechanisms that will be promoted is for the central banks of Honduras and Nicaragua to complement the functions of each importer and exporter with their respective permits as well as using the bilateral clearinghouse between the two governments. He said that in addition to having trade objectives., his mission to Nicaragua is one of Honduran goodwill toward Nicaragua because in his inauguration speech., Jose Azcona Hoyo clearly said that he wants to maintain the best relations with the countries of the world., especially with Central America. The Honduran economic representative gave special thanks for the cordial way that he was treated by the revolutionary government since his arrival in Nicaragua.

On his part., Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca said that yesterday"s meeting with the Honduran economic secretary was very positive and fruitful for both countries. Martinez Cuenca expressed the Nicaraguan Government and people"s firm decision to increase relations with that sister country. He added that the revolutionary government is willing to meet with a Honduran private sector delegation to promote bilateral economic relations. He said that Nicaraguan opens all channels of communications with Honduras to continue building the peace that both peoples need and deserve.

RAMIREZ, BORGE TO MEET URUGUAYAN LEGISLATORS

PA1000402 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Uruguayan parliamentary delegation that has been visiting Nicaragua for the past 3 days will meet this evening with Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. Senators Alberto Sumaran., of the National Party and vice president of the Latin American Parliament; Jose German Araujo., of the Broad Front; and Deputies Juan Justo Amaru and Julio E. Daverede of the Colorado Party will also be meeting with Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

FL1001254 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Speaking over U.S. television, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has repeated his usual threats against the Nicaraguan Government, which he insisted must negotiate with the counterrevolutionary groups that are trying to overthrow it. As always, he repeated his lies about Cuba and the USSR, saying that the two countries are determined to convert Central America into a communist stronghold, but as usual he presented no proof of the matter. Reagan's appearance on television is part of the campaign he is conducting to get the chamber of representatives to approve his plan to provide the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries with another $100 million in military aid. On this occasion, Reagan alleged that the funds requested are necessary to show that the Sandinistas cannot crush their opposition but must negotiate with the groups of mercenaries organized by the CIA. In the same televised press conference, the chief of the White House said his government has no proof that Libya is behind dynamite attacks in Europe, but, he said, the United States may take reprisal action against that north African country. He reported that all the agencies of the U.S. Armed Forces are on red alert while the possibility that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is linked to terrorist acts is being studied.

A few hours earlier the Pentagon had announced in Washington that the U.S. Navy is prepared if Reagan decides to take military action against Libya. Reagan has reiterated his request that U.S. allies in Europe support his plans against Libya. In Tripoli, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that his country is prepared to respond militarily to the United States, reaffirming that if Libya is attacked it will respond with the use of force against U.S. objectives in all the continents.

GRANMA ON GREEN BERET TRAINING OF CONTRAS

PA1000239 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The Cuban daily GRANMA warned on Tuesday that the training of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary gangs by the U.S. Special Forces, the Green Berets, implies a new phase in the participation of the White House in acts of aggression against the Nicaraguan people. GRANMA adds in its commentary that the direct training of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries by the Green Berets also implies the transfer to Central America of the brutal and bloody methods used by those troops in other parts of the world, particularly in Indochina. The official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba states, finally, that the Green Berets are symbols of the close ties that exist between the Pentagon and the CIA for staging diversionary and subversive operations against sovereign nations.

ESPIN MARKS CHILD-CARE CENTERS ANNIVERSARY

FL1101146 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Twenty-five years ago child-care centers were founded to contribute to solve the problems of women who were incorporated as workers of the new society. The event was marked in all child-care centers of the country. [Begin recording] [Politburo member Vilma Espin] We have many memories of those first years. Hundreds of thousands Federation of Cuban Women members worked with dedication and made possible the fact that today we can proudly talk about the history of the child-care centers. [end recording]

CASTRO SPEAKS AT PIONEERS' GROUP CLOSING CEREMONY

FL082332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2047 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the closing ceremony commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Organization of Jose Marti Pioneers, held at the Lazaro Pena Theater of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions -- live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, dear Pioneers: When I say Pioneer, I think of female and male Pioneers [laughter].

We are gathered here to commemorate a very important date, the birth of this organization just over 25 years ago, to be exact, 25 years and 4 days. It is very moving to think that this enormous mass of delegates, these outstanding Pioneers, were not yet born when this organization was founded. When the organization was 10 years old, and without any exception, I think that 99 percent of the Pioneers present here were not yet born.

For those who founded the organization and who have worked long years with you, such as that worker or teacher here representing many, approximately 200, we are able to present them with the medal distinguishing those who had served for 25 years. For those who have worked many years, even though they have not completed their 25th, for those who have recently begun working in the Pioneer organization and who will work their entire lives with the Pioneers, it must be a great satisfaction to see here this afternoon the fruit of their unselfish labor.

It seems to us that it was an excellent idea to organize an event from top to bottom based on the 25th anniversary of the pioneers. In our opinion, it has been a very well-organized event, well developed. It has culminated magnificently well.

If 25 years ago the idea of the Pioneer organization began, today the idea of Pioneer assemblies was born. [applause] I know you want more. You want Pioneer congresses, and why not? [applause] The youth and the party should analyze this idea of yours. It is not egotistical. Those who believe that only adults, party and young militants, workers, women, members of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], peasants, students of the FEU [Federation of University of Students] or FEEM [Federation of Intermediate Level Students] can hold congresses, I invite them to analyze the content of the discussions and results of this assembly to judge if the Pioneer's aspiration to have their own congresses is fair or not. [applause] I am sure this idea will be welcomed and supported in the heart of our party.

Our country has followed you with great anticipation and interest for many reasons, one being that you represent the sons of the people. This assembly has been followed by the press and television. It has received much information, possibly because of your statement saying that more information is needed on Pioneer activities. Currently, radio, television, and the press have spoken extensively about the assembly.

I have had the opportunity or privilege of receiving a list of all the points discussed at the five commissions, or that is six commissions if we include the subcommission. You actually worked in six groups, even though the results were divided because culture, sports, and recreation appear as one resolution on the report. Hundreds of topics were discussed during the base assembly meetings and the National Assembly meeting. It can be said that the assembly was formed when the topics were discussed. All the fundamental questions mentioned range from those discussed by 7,000 Pioneers, or let us say 7,000 groups of Pioneers, that is 50 percent of the groups, up to those questions that were mentioned by 40, 50, or 60 groups. All are of great interest.

I think one of the questions was formulated by a smaller number of groups because the groups are smaller. For example, the students of the sports or arts schools made a statement on production. The number was smaller because the number of art and sports schools is smaller.

A careful examination of all those proposals and matters discussed during the assembly meeting will be made because I believe they are very useful for the party, for youth, for the state, and the education and culture workers unions. They need to be analyzed and thoroughly thought out because they are of great interest and are very useful. I believe those proposals could be divided into two groups -- and this is important -- proposals that refer to subjective problems and objective or materialistic type of problems. We need to make the difference, and we have to study them.

The subjective kinds of problems were discussed with a strong spirit of criticism and self-criticism regarding the students and Pioneers themselves. They were matters regarding teachers, guides, art or sports teachers, to various kinds of activities -- educational, cultural, recreational, sports -- that Pioneers practice. First of all, the Pioneers were sincere, very sincere when they criticized, when they made a self-criticism judgment about the lack of desire to study, the lack of adequate use of time to study individually and collectively. That was discussed in thousands of detachments, and it was candidly discussed. I believe about 7,000 Pioneers mentioned these study-related problems, and this is very important. It is vital. I believe if the FEEM got together, they would propose the same things, and if higher-level students met, they could propose the same thing. If our adult population got together to study the matter, they could also propose the same thing. If our professional and scientific technicians met, they could also propose the same thing. It is just that we do not have enough awareness about the need to study and the need to study for the rest of our lives. That studying, learning, is not a sacrifice. It should be a pleasure.

He who really understands it will find pleasure in study. If we see studying as work, as a sacrifice, as an enemy, we will never have the right concept of what studying is about. It can also be considered the most useful of the pleasures and what we learn stays with us all our lives and makes us more rational, more human, better men and women, more useful, and makes us feel more satisfied with ourselves. The young Cuban man and woman, the Cuban child has all the possibilities ahead. Before [the revolution] adults and youth, adolescents and children suffered a lot because they did not have the chance to study. We must be aware that about 50 percent of primary school-age children did not go to school. They did not have schools or teachers. A very small number of primary school children reached the second school.

A lesser number of children reached midlevel education or technological schools. I believe there were four or six technological schools and very few attended universities. Most of them studied careers that many times did not have practical use for the country. Most of the ones who graduated could not find jobs. A great percentage of the population was illiterate or semi-illiterate. The person who did not know how to read or write suffered the same as the semi-illiterate person or the one who did not reach sixth grade and the one who graduated from the university -- for many years there was only one university and later there were two or three, they were considered outstanding men or outstanding women [promujeres].

I do not know if that word is in the dictionary. They were extraordinary figures, they were called doctors. Many times when anyone who knew a little was being flattered he was called doctor even when he did not even have a high school degree but at least was somewhat educated. That is how things were in our country. Our adult population suffered a lot because of their ignorance, our young ones because of the lack of opportunities to study, our adolescents and children because of the lack of schools and teachers.

Those who have schools did not have the kind of schools we have. Sometimes they did not have furniture, books, notebooks, and pencils. Because many times the budget allocated for supplies was simply stolen. There was no school breakfast, or school lunch, or children with scholarships. I believe at present, we have around 600,000 children with scholarships. There are hundreds of thousands of semi-boarding students. I think it is a little over that, around 1.1 million among all the different kinds of students.

There were some private boarding schools, and there were some charity houses -- I do not know if I should call them boarding schools -- where the orphans and abandoned children went, and later there were a few other schools, built for political reasons, where there were some children with scholarships. Through the years the revolution has worked a lot so that not only our children study and all the children have teachers and schools, not only so that all primary school children reach secondary school, not only so that all secondary school children can study pre-university or technological schools or pursue a teaching or nursing career, but so that a great number of youths can continue higher studies. Not only so youth, adolescents, and children may study, but so adults may also study. You are aware of the efforts made to enable people to graduate from sixth and ninth grade through the labor-peasent faculties.

There are all kinds of educational possibilities, not only through regular courses but through guided studies. You know that tens of thousands of your teachers are presently studying at the higher level. Another thing that you know about is that we have already created a teachers reserve. We have around 12,000 teachers in reserve. Cuba is no longer a country where half of its children do not have teachers, it is a country that has 12,000 teachers in reserve so that the rest of the teachers may study while they take their place. No other country can say that it has made greater efforts, provided more education, especially for its children and youth. It is not an elite-type of education, it is not an education for the privileged, it provides education possibilities for all the workers' children of our country, thus, for all our people's children. You should think about that and always ask yourselves if you are responding adequately to that historic effort of the revolution which was also made possible thanks to the sweat, the blood, and suffering of entire Cuban generations.

You ask that more visits to historic sites be made. Well, each classroom is a historic place because in it is the result of the blood and effort of those heroes you talk about and you admire so. [applause] You need to ask that question in the classroom each day, especially the adolescents who understand this problem better. How to adequately use time individually and in groups? How to study at home? Unfortunately, not all homes have experience or this kind of habit. If there is no studying tradition at home because the parents did not have these opportunities, then, the Pioneers have to create these traditions. [applause]

You say that you carry the banner of the year 2000, and it is very true. You will carry the banner of the revolution in the year 2000, but if you do not study what you are supposed to, then you will not be worthy of carrying the banner of the year 2000. [applause] You should also be Pioneers in that. If the preceeding Pioneer generations did not have the opportunity to reach that level of awareness -- those who are now in middlevel schools, or higher level-schools -- you need to take that awareness to mid and higher levels. Because, I repeat, in today's world true progress cannot be achieved without studying. But there is something else. Today's society conspires a lot against studying. Last century's society did not have radio, television, and the number of activities today's society has. You have radio, novels, and television series.

I am not criticizing novels,, there are excellent novels that are educational.. Sometimes they are melodramatic,, with no educational value,, that only are useful to escape,, it is almost like taking drugs.. Some of the modern past times are like drugs,, they desensitize as much as drugs do.. Not everything that is published is good.. It is impossible.. It is impossible for everything that is shown in a movie theater to be good,, for everything that is carried on each radio station to be good,, for what is shown in each hour of television to be good.. So a great amount of it is not good.. That happens in the world,, no matter how much effort we make.. We have been discussing those problems for a long time,, trying to produce better movies.. Do not think the world produces very good movies..

Do not think the world produces very good television series or radio programs.. One of the terrible problems the peoples of Latin America have today is that almost all of the [words indistinct].. [applause] It"s all canned.. All the cartoons come from the empire; the pictures,, the serials,, except for a few that are the exception.. There are countries of such limited resources they cannot even make serials because they do not even have TV studios in which to make a serial or movie studios in which to make a picture.. And the pictures come in as directly as the news sent directly by the transnationals..

Latin Americans learn about what is happening in the world through the news provided by U.S.. transnationals,, distorted,, manipulated,, and incomplete news.. For example,, if a report studies 20 positive points and another 15 or 20 or 10 negative points,, they report only the 10 or 15 negative points and do not mention 1 positive point.. In this way they manipulate the information,, the culture.. They also do this with books.. It is so easy.. So modern society conspires against studies.. The movies are on the corner,, the television set is right next to you,, the radio and record player,, the videocassette are all there with a quantity of poison.. All of these temptations are there,, testing the will of the Pioneers,, because even such good things as sports -- and we all like sports,, and if we turn on a game we do not imagine we are doing a bad thing by watching a series game or a boxing match by the best amateur boxers in the world,, and our boxers are the world"s best.. [sentence as heard] In no other place on earth can they organize a show like the one they just put on; Cordoba-Cardin.. [applause]

One doesn"t do anything bad by sitting down to watch the Cordoba-Cardin fight,, not at all.. But if the following day there is an exam in physics of chemistry or mathematics or biology or geography or history or whatever,, and there is a Cordoba-Cardin fight and you like boxing,, there is no doubt that it is a hard test for the willpower of the Pioneers,, and the mid-level and university students.. And if there is a decisive game,, and almost all of them appear to be decisive to us,, and there is a test the following day..... And if there is a superserial that is very exciting and good,, and I am speaking of good things,, not of junk [laughter] then there is a conspiracy against the student..

Today"s world with all its media is conspiring against studies,, dedication,, apprenticeship,, and concentration,, and tends to lead one to close the books,, and a society that does not read is an ignorant society.. You couldn"t call it illiterate but it really is illiterate too..

No one can say that our society does not read.. The demand for books is very great,, but I wonder whether the demand for scientific books is great.. There is a demand,, of course,, because the number of professionals -- engineers,, physicians,, architects -- has multiplied.. But there will be no progress,, no development,, education will not occupy the top position that it should if we do not study,, if we do not read.. I am speaking to the Pioneers and to everyone.. Modern society has to confront these problems.. There is little time for meditation.. We run from one place to another,, and how time speeds by!!

If we had resources to publish many books of great interest,, we would increase our young people"s interest in reading and even the interest of our adults.. The media compete.. The results of these phenomena of the modern world is shown by studies made in certain Latin American countries.. Terrible things!! The boys and girls do not even know who the liberators of their countries were.. If they are about the equivalent of Marti,, it is as if they were being asked [words indistinct].. In many Latin American countries,, boys and girls do not know the names of the forgers of national independence.. But 70 or 80 percent know who Superman is,, they know who the Yankee cartoon figures are.. Just look how imperialism,, the historic enemy,, the historical exploiter,, uses all these means to oppress us,, to subject us,, to exploit us.. They not only use their armies,, their battleships,, their planes and ships,, they also use all these media to disorient and confuse us,, impeding the intellectual,, cultural,, and scientific development of our peoples.. [applause]

These reflections show the enormous importance of these subjects,, and I have wanted to point out these examples on which adolescents must mediate.. And here we have our future intermediate and higher-level students.. I was thinking a few minutes ago while you were reading the reports.. Those of you who are in fifth grade,, even if you studied for careers that require the most time,, such as medicine,, which requires 6 years,, all the youth you represent in the 14 years from now to the year 2000 will have finished your university studies.. You will be the recent graduates in the year 2000 or the technicians with a few years of experience,, or you will be teachers,, or medium-level technicians,, nurses,, officers of our FAR,, or highly skilled workers,, or university graduates.. This is what you who are here represent.. And for this reason it is so important that you accept the idea that you are the bearers of the banner of the year 2000..

I know that those I am addressing directly in this hall,, in this theater,, are some of the most outstanding students because I know that the grass-roots assemblies did not elect the least disciplined students,, the worst students.. I imagine the best have been elected that could be elected.. But I must also point out your obligation -- the obligations of the delegations that are present here -- in relation to the work that must be done in the detachments.. I believe this event is reaching the entire country..

You were self-critical and justifiably critical and were not unkind to your teachers.. To the contrary,, you expressed admiration,, gratitude,, and liking for your teachers,, for the overwhelming majority of your teachers who work and sacrifice themselves at their work.. [applause] But you also pointed out some deficiencies,, teachers who did not do their duty,, teachers who do not prepare their classes well,, teachers who are not exemplary; but you must not forget what was said about anyone being able to teach: To teach one must be a living evangelist.. [applause] Although I do not believe that just anyone can teach.. To teach,, one must be a master of his subject.. But the idea is clear: To educate is much more difficult than to teach,, and the example is a fundamental factor in education..

You mentioned those who did not dress well or were not personally neat.. But you pointed out something even worse: Those who smoke in the classrooms.. Without a doubt,, it appears that the classroom is not an appropriate place to smoke.. You mentioned teachers who get irritated with the students and become almost violent,, persons who lose patience with students who have a problem.. You also mention students who are removed from class and then cannot get promoted.. How can the revolution [words indistinct] win the battle against those subjective phenomena and against any subjective phenomena in society? How can it win? With the people,, with the masses?

We cannot win them without you, without your criticism. You get together, you study, you discuss, you present the problems to youth, to the trade unions; any teacher that knows you have a critical viewpoint will make a greater effort for the class. She will be more careful in each thing she does, if the Pioneer has a critical spirit.

It is not a question of disregarding the norms or breaking discipline, of being disrespectful toward the teachers, but rather of having a critical conscience. The teacher knows what you think of her performance, and if they are incorrigible it is necessary to work through the mechanisms of the Pioneers, of the guides, the youth, the trade unions, the party, and say that this and this is happening. Discipline in class must not suffer. What is necessary is to have a conscience. Without that conscience, battles cannot be won.

Recently, we read an excellent article in JUVENTUD REBELDE. I think it was on what was wrong with urban transport and the hours that travellers had been travelling in buses — 39 hours — without paying. If I remember correctly there were about 1,244 individuals who got on and did not pay. The conductor did nothing, the public did not react. It is bad that things like this happen and no one reacts, when the community is being affected and a vice is being created.

The journalist himself explained that he had called their attention more than once. Of course, some of them forgot and others even got mad. They wanted to beat up the journalist. There are people like that. But we are not afraid of such characters. If we are afraid of such bullies, then how are we going to say that we are going to defeat, to crush imperialism if it dares to invade our country. [applause]

Our people know how brave they are. That is the truth. But we must be brave at all times and under all circumstances. On cannot be brave merely because one is ready to die honorably. Imperialists also are those who encourage vices in our country. Imperialists are those who corrupt a people, because a corrupt and addicted people will be an easy prey for imperialism. [applause] I know that the people are right in criticizing many things that are wrong. They are right in criticizing them, but criticism is not enough. We must do something about it. The masses can do something about it. They should take action. They should fight against that, denounce what is going on.

It is very difficult for the people not to see these things. But we must fight against them. The party by itself, even though there are half a million communists, half a million members of the union of young communists, the party by itself cannot wage these battles and win. We must have a critical awareness against all wrongs. We must have a militant awareness, a combat awareness.

In all sectors, be it education, public health, transportation, services, factories, whatever, there must be a critical awareness. I believe that the article published by the journalist is excellent, courageous, educational. These are things that must be pointed out. These things must be brought to the attention of the public, which he did. The people must participate in that struggle. Such neglect is not correct. A people who fought against colonialism, a people who defeated tyranny, a people who courageously face up to imperialism cannot neglect to punish the scoundrels. Who can conceive such a situation? The day the revolution triumphed marked the end of the bullies. That belongs to another era, to the days of capitalism.

Please note that you raise this point in your criticism. This should be done in other sectors and everywhere.

That critical awareness is enormously important. But it should not remain in the consciousness, it should translate into action to fight everything that is wrong. There are battles that may appear to be difficult, but can be won. You have raised other types of problems related to evaluations, inconsiderateness [facilismo], students who only study at the end of term or who believe that at the end of term they will be given a refresher course. You noted problems dealing with the fact that the textbooks are not being fully used. These are realities, calls for which we must struggle.

The type of evaluation has been changed. This was discussed by Commission One. An explanation was given as to the reason why points were not being awarded. We have to demand that the evaluations be strict, and that the grades reflect the effort made by the student as the quality of our education improves. We cannot gauge the quality of education by the number of students promoted. It is very important that the quality of promotion be given special attention. [applause]

With reference to the subjective problem, you have examined some deficiencies of the Pioneer guides, some deficiencies in some explorers" centers, some deficiencies in the palaces of Pioneers, in sport and cultural activities. Of course, we have human resources. Perhaps we do not have many arts teachers even though at the beginning of the revolution we created a school just to train arts teachers. I do not know where they are graduating from today. I believe they come from the same teacher-training system.

The revolution has graduated more than 18,000 sport teachers, those are mid-level and higher level professors. Almost all provinces have sport professors. In this country there are as many physical education teachers now as there were regular teachers prior to the revolution. That is just physical education and sports teachers.

During this meeting you have examined radio and television programming, schedules, and other matters. You have requested more information about this. Summing up, you have examined hundreds of matters, many of which belong in the subjective area. I have differentiated between subjective and other problems because I feel this is the area where we have to wage the main battle. It is our responsibility to solve this problem, all the deficiencies in meetings, in emulation, at work, hundreds of matters you have discussed. These belong in the subjective area and we have to solve them in the struggles we wage. [applause] That is why it is very important that the results of this event reach everybody, that they reach the guides, teachers, professors, youths, the party at all levels, the agencies which could make a difference, which could help in finding solutions to these problems. All these problems belong in the subjective sphere.

You also referred to material difficulties. I think that in referring to material difficulties, one has to distinguish between those that cannot be resolved because of deficiencies, laziness, or carelessness, subjective factors that have not been resolved, from those that are more difficult to solve because they are of an objective nature, a material nature that is not within our current resources. For example, sometimes lineups were noted. There are schools that have their formations on the street, hundreds, possibly thousands of schools have to hold their formations on the street because it is a problem. Imagine, how can we immediately solve the problem in Old Havana or other areas of the country so that there is a patio for formations? It is more difficult. It depends on the location and the possibilities. Many of the statements on material problems refer to installations that are old or not maintained.

I conversed with Lage [not further identified] and Fernandez [not further identified] and analyzed hundreds of schools from different levels that are new. We came to the conclusion that more than 60 percent of the basic secondary schools are newly constructed by the revolution in accordance with a prototype school.

There are fewer new primary schools. I remember that we converted many barracks into schools or police stations and it has not been enough. We confronted other difficulties, too. Sometimes, during the early part of the revolution, classes were held in a thatched-hut or under a tree. The important thing was to have teachers. Education was achieved with schools that were more or less good. Some schools, primarily those that had been private school, had better installations. From adapting buildings or schools, classes were created. At the beginning, there were not even any classes. There was a teacher for the children. Then there was a period when there was an explosion of middle-level students. It was necessary to create a great number of middle-level schools. It was necessary to make roads in the country, in difficult areas for schools that are pre-university, basic secondary, vocational, teacher-training, Camilo Cienfuegos military vocational, physical education, and technological schools. They were made. In addition, thousands of urban basic secondary schools were created. It was an enormous effort.

Yesterday, I was telling the comrades of Commission One that we are still constructing the installations while the university faculties are already functioning in all the provinces. Agricultural and technological schools are under construction. We have not yet finished. Unfortunately, we will have ancient or old installations for many years. That is a reality and no one can stand here and tell you that this problem will be resolved in 5 or 10 years. We should try and solve this as soon as possible, by the year 2000.

In material, we should substitute the old installations for new ones because we are confronted with limitations. We not only need to construct schools, we need hospitals, clinics, cultural houses, and other things. Above all, we need to construct houses and develop agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural installations because while we need schools and teachers, we also need milk, meat, and food. We need to construct the trade network because our trade is still very artisan-like. Thousands of small shops remain from the past, small stores that were the style.

Demand for construction is enormous everywhere. Above all, we should not forget the economy-oriented constructions that are a priority now because they are essential for development and the future. It is necessary to comprehend of these realities, that construction tasks are competitive, and the needs are many. Among them is the need for homes, even though in my opinion I think that construction for social needs such as schools, hospitals, clinics, and others should have priority over homes because they are more important. Everyone goes to these places. The installations and the collectives that the people use are more important. The people become very sensitive when there are not enough beds, or the installations do not have all the resources, such as in hospitals.

Another problem that is very sensitive is construction of homes. Our need for homes is great and they need to be attended. Even though I repeat myself, I think these needs have the same priority as schools or public health needs. A hospital should never lack even one brick to make a necessary repair and a school should never lack even one brick to make a repair.

When we speak of awarding banners in the year 2000, this implies an economic idea and an awareness of youth, adolescents, and possibly even children who want things.

Possibly each child may want an amusement park like the one in Jose Marti City. It is marvellous. There is one on the other side of the river that has those bridges, what are they called, funicular?

We have three or four parks in the country and we continue constructing them. There is a simpler one that the people"s government constructed and is very colorful. It can be seen when one arrives at the City of Pioneers to the left after the river. For the present, they will have to be content with that because we cannot have an amusement park for all the Pioneers. That has to be understood. By the year 2000 the banner-award ceremony can be held. That has to be understood. Possibly when you are adults and when you have graduated and have responsibilities which many of us have now, you will say to yourselves, on that anniversary we had four parks. Now there are 14 or 20. But there are more. Without a doubt you will have more.

There are all kinds of material problems. Of course, the fact that the contradiction exists between the need to find many things and also the needs that become apparent in the discussions of the detachment do not mean that we have any right forget about the schools. We could appear to run the risk of appearing not to plan to build even one, but I think we must find a way to be always building a few. With one school perhaps we can solve the problem of 500 students, with another we can solve the problem of another 100. We must make a better redistribution of the resources not dedicated to the productive areas.

In this sense, your guidelines must correct any imbalance or any formula that is not optimum for the distribution of the resources for something that is not productive. It would not be a good idea to remove it from the productive sphere. It would almost be better to continue with the old school and resign ourselves, and study hard in the old school as many of our present professionals have had to study in old schools, and some in schools that were even a lot older, and invest in the economy, invest in factories. Because in the long run this will be the only way to have many more resources for the Pioneers in the future. If we did it all now, there would be nothing and no way to maintain it. Remember, if the possibilities of new installations are relative, thinking in a rational matter, thinking in a responsive manner, we must think of maintenance costs. This is where we may be making the principal effort. In the maintenance of both the new installations we have built and in the old installations we are using.

I have asked comrades in education where they have more problems in the installations. Principally in the big cities? In Havana they have a lot. I think Havana has a maintenance brigade of about 700 workers. It would be necessary to see what resources this brigade has; there is no doubt that it is necessary to make a big effort in maintenance because for the moment it is not possible to supply playing fields. It appears to me that the effort must be made to maintain the schools.

We must determine what means exist for maintenance and how they can be redistributed. There are problems with water, sometimes even with drinking water. I believe it is a good idea that all these problems be called to the attention of the corresponding state organs, especially of the people"s government, which are those that administer the schools. They are the ones that must maintain the schools.

There are often limitations. It is true that there are not enought playing fields, there are insufficient recreational installations. Some times there are insufficient musical instruments, sometimes there is not enough sporting equipment.

Sometimes there are not even enough textbooks. It is a problem because there are millions and millions of us and really we should take care of textbooks. We could not publish enough new books each year to keep up.

At the university we are trying to get the students to buy their own books because they are more related to their professional formation. We are struggling to determine whether the books can be sold at those levels because they are even going to be used as reference books and for review purposes.

We have not yet achieved this in all the universities because if you give out all the books they all have to be published by the fall, and we cannot do this yet. There are lots of problems related to materials, notebooks, pencils, which factors make it possible to improve quality. I believe it would be necessary to send all the organizations these guidelines so each can attempt to make the improvements possible in their area.

There is also the problem of television sets. The country has produced the first color television sets but the best I can say of our color TV sets is that they are not perfect. [laughter] They have a few little problems. Of course we are working on acquiring Soviet television sets that are better than ours or components to build them here. In this 5-year plan we expect to receive a large quantity, and when we have lots of color television sets I think we can send them to social installations on a priority basis rather than sell them so many persons can use the installations and equipment. We have enough black and white sets; there is no crisis in black and white TV sets. We have to make distinctions and you have to be very clear so that when the student makes a request we can distinguish between what can and what cannot be resolved because there are insufficient economic and material resources to do so. Or we could have to take it away from public health, and I do not think anyone would agree. It would be necessary to take it from the development of the country and it takes a great effort in the social and economic camps just to defend ourselves.

You have seen how, although we cannot build schools, we have to dig ditches and fortifications and invest tens of thousands of tons of cement, steel, wood, in doing it all and I ask if we can stop doing it. We have also had to place restrictions on defense programs for fortifications and preparation of the terrain for defense. We cannot commit the error of not doing it. We cannot fail to do it because that could be very serious. People who do not take care of defense needs are idiots, then there is no help but to pay for it.

There are many things that the Pioneers need to understand and above all for you because you are Pioneer leaders. We need to know in each case if we are capable of achieving our aspirations or if laziness or other reasons make it necessary to wait awhile, even years. Efforts have to be concentrated.

I repeat, in the material area, in maintenance, some stated problems with lighting during certain hours and in certain school locations that make programs difficult.

In brief, there are many problems. These problems are new. They are no longer the old problems, except for the problem of development. During the first years of the revolution, a meeting like this could not be held. First of all there were no Pioneers with the experience you have. The first Pioneers were younger, through the sixth grade. Basic secondary students were included later, and this has strengthened the Pioneer organization. They have given more continuity to the Pioneers.

Before, the Pioneers would prepare the cultural groups and when they finally became familiar with the program, they advanced to another organization. Now they continue from sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth grade and give much strength in many ways to the Pioneer organization. In addition, they bring more understanding of other problems because the Pioneers that are in secondary education have more information, more knowledge. They have more possibilities to meet and analyze problems in greater detail as they have done at these assemblies.

Many of the problems stated reflect the middle-level situation. You should think of the two kinds of problems. The Pioneers must think of the secondary level as well as the primary level problems and even the problems of the Moncada Pioneers because the Moncada Pioneers cannot meet here to make the same kind of analysis you have made.

A good orientation is very important for you. I think that we still greatly benefit from this process of trying to raise your awareness of all these problems. We are trying to do what is possible based on the analysis and results of the program you have discussed in each point.

I repeat, there are many problems. The life of a revolutionary is a struggle against problems everyday, everywhere, above all in a revolution that is born from poverty and underdevelopment. One has to constantly confront subjective and objective problems in all areas.

We will win the battle against subjective problems with the masses. I will continue to repeat this idea.

We will win the battle against objective problems when we intelligently change our efforts. But we will have to struggle. If we were to meet with other levels, we would see other problems. Wherever there is a meeting or a congress, there are problems. The simple conclusion is to struggle against these problems.

There are some who say: Do not struggle. That has to have been the invention of a counterrevolutionary, an imperialist because the one who counsels us...[interrupted by applause]. Only a counterrevolutionary would counsel us not to struggle. Only imperialism would advise us not to struggle. Struggling is our road.

During the first years, there was nothing. There were no teachers. Volunteers were needed. Literacy campaigns needed to be organized. Middle level professors were needed. Universities needed to be constructed. Millions of things were needed.

These problems do not compare to the current problems. Now there are different problems, and in the year 2000 there will be other problems. No one should think that there will be no problems in the year 2000. There will be other problems, and the current ones will have been overcome. Above all, there is one principal, that of inconformity. We will never conform because, what would happen? The society that would settle for conformity would be like a lake that does not move. It does not become agitated. If it does not move and does not become agitated, it becomes a swamp.

We will always have problems, and each generation will have its own problems. Today's problems are very different. They are new, but they exist and need to be confronted just as the future generations will have to confront future problems. Those who have not been born will have their own struggle. As you yourselves say: We were born to triumph! [chanting, applause] This should be repeated by those who are born and who will be born. We were born to do this and not just to say it. [applause]

That slogan has to be extended, not just to the patented imperialism that can be seen clearly by its armor, aircraft carriers, bombers, and Army, but to the subtle forms of imperialism that confuses, that subtly alienates, the type that introduces all kinds of vices, its subtle weapons. One must struggle against those weapons, against the society of exploiters and the vices that were left for society, if we want to make a society of Communists. There is need to struggle against the weaknesses and vices that still exist. One must see the enemy in all those weaknesses, laziness, bad examples, because I can assure you that the reaction, the counterrevolution of imperialism is present. Even though....[interrupted by applause]

Even though those who carry that weakness are not aware of it. They say: No, no, I will fight. I will grab my gun and fight. But that is not the proper action.

He himself in many instances does not realize that he is the victim of weaknesses that are contrary to the revolution's and fatherland's interests. A Pioneer cannot do that, a Pioneer must be aware of all that is wrong. There must be an effort to do everything better in all senses in all fields. I am convinced of that, and we are struggling daily for that goal. The struggle should not be left to the party alone; it must be undertaken by the masses.

If we want to improve all possible, the struggle must be undertaken by the masses. The most important things I could refer to about my feelings with respect to this process has already been said. I could add that we have been moved by this event, that we are very happy and feel strong to observe your behavior and attitude. This has been a lesson for all of us, and will continue to be for all those who underestimated the youths. If anyone has ever underestimated the Pioneers, the talent, determination, discipline, capabilities, and virtues demonstrated by you has been a lesson for all. [applause]

The ability to think, examine, ponder, discuss, and present the problems has been a lesson. The ability for criticism and self-criticism that has characterized this event has deeply impressed all of us. That is why I say you have gained the right before our society of demanding the possibility of organizing congresses of Pioneers. [applause]

It is no secret that our most beloved revolutionary hopes, our hopes for the future are in your hands. They are in the hands of our Pioneers. [applause] It is no secret that our party and youth are proud of you, that our people are proud of you. [applause] The revolution's hopes are in your hands. After a few years elapse and you are members of the Federation of Middlevel School Students [FEEM], we would like to hear that the FEEM has been improved. When you reach a university level, we would like to hear that the Federation of University Students has been improved. When you become workers, technicians, professionals, and scientists, we would like to be able to say that the country is operating better. [applause]

Let this be the watchword for all generations, because to the degree that a generation's efforts are better appreciated... [changes thought] It is not what a generation has accomplished at a given historic moment, the fact is that a generation's accomplishments are gauged by what is accomplished by the generation following it. [applause]

Beloved Pioneers, our generation has confidence in you. Our hopes are in your hands. Our generation is sure that you will be worthy standard-bearers of the year 2000.

Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause and chants of Fidel, followed by the Pioneer hymn]

CNM "STRONGLY" DENIES TERRORIST LINKS WITH LIBYA

FL1002118 Bridgetown CANA in English 2102 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 10, CANA -- The leftwing Caribbean National Movement (CNM) today strongly denied charges that it had terrorist links with Libya and announced plans for a major conference of Caribbean thinkers in June. The CNM leadership composed of Rosie Douglas of the opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP), George Odlum of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) of St Lucia and Tim Hector of the Antigua// Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM) met the media here today to explain the organisations ties with Libya and to set out the objectives of the June congress.

Hector said that the first so-called Caribbean Peoples' Congress (CPC) will bring together 500 delegates from the English, Spanish, French, and Dutch speaking Caribbean. Delegations of churchmen, politicians, business leaders, trade union leaders, economists and others involved in the arts and literature will focus on the economic conditions of the Caribbean islands, the relationship of the church in the society and decolonisation in the Caribbean.

A comprehensive programme for the attainment and development of a Caribbean nation will emerge, Hector said. He also announced that the Conference of Women in the Caribbean will precede the congress.

On the question of Libya, Hector said that delegations of regional political organisations have attended conferences in Tripoli with a view to advancing the struggle for black rights in South Africa. These conferences asserted the right of Third World forces and people to that struggle. We have a duty to do more than pay lip service to that struggle.

Odlum said that Caribbean people must now address the economic issues facing them adding that political leaders of the Caribbean will attend the congress and the prime minister of the host country which is still to be determined will be invited to develop a new society with no foreign military bases from either East or West and one committed to social reforms.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON LIBYAN LEADER

FL1100037 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, April 10, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has extended President Ronald Reagan's description of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as a mad dog to the Libyan leader's followers. Those who follow him, those who praise him, those who say he is not a terrorist but he's a good man, they also are mad dogs, Miss Charles said during a public meeting her Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) held last night. Miss Charles had earlier viewed the televised news conference during which President Reagan branded the Libyan leader the mad dog of the Middle East. She also described Qadhdhafi's supporters as power- and wealth-hungry. Miss Charles has often accused her political opponents of getting financial assistance from Libya.

Opposition leader Mike Douglas told CANA his Dominica Labour Party's (DLP) international relations were not secret and he admitted going to Libya recently to discuss a number of international circumstances and matters that affect the Caribbean and ... Dominica's development in today's world. He said: It seems to me we have to re-define what a terrorist is.

It is the people who support the American Government, the Israeli Government and the Government of South Africa through constructive engagement, the people who assist President Reagan and give him the backing to carry out those vicious and wanton acts of terrorism against defenceless people.

HAITI

NAMPHY RECEIVES TREATMENT FOR EXHAUSTION

FL1002002 Bridgetown CANA in English 1943 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, April 10, CANA-REUTER -- Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, president of Haiti's three-member ruling council, was being treated for exhaustion today, but family members and officials said his condition was not serious. There has been no interruption of the governing process. He is in touch with other council members, a cabinet minister said. Namphy has been under constant pressure to try to address Haiti's staggering social, political, and economic problems since assuming leadership of the council following the toppling of Dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier last February 7. Family members said the 53-year-old military chief of staff was suffering from stress from following an almost non-stop work schedule. He underwent a battery of tests in a hospital yesterday and doctors ordered him confined to bed at his home on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince. He does not live in the national palace. Namphy left the hospital after the examination and was resting at home, family members said.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION DENIES RECEIVING LIBYAN FUNDS

FL1019110 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 10, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition Peoples National Party (PNP) has categorically rejected claims that it is getting assistance from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Party General Secretary Dr Paul Robertson said such suggestions by spokesmen of the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) were false, hysterical, and diversionary.

A document alleging strong ties between the PNP and Tripoli was recently circulated by the newly-formed Caribbean Democrat Union (CDU) -- a JLP-inspired grouping of regional rightwing parties. JLP deputy leader Pearnel Charles called at the weekend for the opposition party to declare its relationship with Libya as well as with Cuba and Nicaragua. Charles claimed that officials of the democratic socialist PNP had made secret visits to the three countries, and implied that should the PNP return to power here it would be perilous for Jamaican democracy. Charles statement was made as the JLP prepared to defend its handling of Jamaica's economy in forthcoming local government elections.

The Peoples National Party categorically states that it is not receiving any financial or any type of assistance from Libya or its head of state, Col Qadhdhafi, Robertson's statement said. He said Jamaican's could now expect to be deluged with a series of false and hysterical propaganda statements by the JLP as it seeks to frighten the people with deliberate lies to avoid dealing with real issues of significance.

An unsourced document credited to the American's turned up in the region early this year claiming a link between Libya and several political organisations in the Caribbean and plans for terrorism and subversion. The United States charges that Qadhdhafi is the major figure behind international terrorism.

Robertson said that an official U.S. document obtained from the U.S. Embassy here had no mention directly or indirectly of the PNP and charged agents associated with the CDU of doctoring the official version.

The aim was to try to deceive the people of the Caribbean and use falsehood in a futile attempt and desperate effort to assist Seaga and the JLP to regain the support they have lost among the Jamaican electorate.

In declaring that the PNP did not support or condone terrorism, Robertson said Charles should first remove the mote from his party's own eyes and reveal the source of the millions of dollars in its campaign chest for the 1980 and 1983 elections. The moment the JLP is prepared to fully open its book for public scrutiny and to reveal all its sources of funding, the PNP will do likewise, Robertson said. Robertson accused Charles of lying about secret meetings in Cuba, Nicaragua, and Libya. He said the PNP received invitations from political parties of all persuasions throughout the world and made public statements about those at which it intended to make a major presentation.

Robertson said senior JLP government members have in recent times visited Cuba officially without public announcement.

Restating his party's belief in ideological pluralism, Robertson said: The PNP is not apologetic about its commitment to peace and non-intervention by any foreign country in sovereign states. The PNP has said that it would re-establish diplomatic relations with Cuba, broken when the JLP came to power, but would review economic relations.

ST VINCENT-GRENADINES

MITCHELL SAYS MARCOS NOT REQUESTING ASYLUM

FL090135 Bridgetown CANA in English 2201 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, April 8, CANA -- St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister James Mitchell said today that there has been no formal request from the ousted Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos for political asylum in the Caribbean island.

The Trinidad and Tobago weekly, THE BOMB, quoted Mitchell last weekend as saying he would consider granting residence to Marcos if the price was right for the Vincentian economy and the people approved it.

The prime minister downplayed the story and said he had given no formal interview on the subject to the paper. In a statement on local radio the prime minister said: We cannot let a country appear to look silly first of all by saying yes to something for which we had no request or to say no and the people responding by saying that we never asked you.

First and foremost the official position is that there has been no formal request to which the government could respond, Mitchell said. He said there had been one or two enquiries from interested parties on the subject adding that sometime ago someone made a request of the minister of tourism and he had dismissed it out of hand.

Mitchell had come under fire from the opposition because of his reported remarks.